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STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(SEPTEMBER, 1872.)

Regiment.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	West Point, N Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Benicia B'cks, Cal	Fort Whipple, AT	Ft Klamath, Or.	Cp McDermitt, Nev	In the field near Tucson, A T	Fort Lapwai, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Halleck, Nev
3d	Omaha, Neb	Ft Fred Steele, WT	CStambaugh, WT	Red Willow C'k, Neb	Camp Douglas, UT	Fort Laramie, WT	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Sanders, W T	Fort Laramie, WT
4th	Fort McPherson, Neb	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort Sanier, W. T.	Fort McPherson, Neb	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb
5th	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Richardson, Ts	Fort Griffin, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex
6th	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp Verle, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp Bowie, A. T.	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Crittenden, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp Grant, A. T.	Cp Hualpai, AT
7th	Fort Hays, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Ft Wallace, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Oxford, Miss	Meridian, Miss
8th	Louisville, Ky	Elizabeth's, Ky	Spoutanburg, S C	Lincolnton, N C	Opelika, Ala	Unionville, S C	Louisville, Ky	Laurensville, S C	Nashville, Tenn	Shelbyville, Ky	Yorkville, S C
9th	Fort Union, N M	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Wingate, N M	Fort Grant, C T	Ft Selden, N M	Ft Tulerosa, N M	Ft Bayard, N M	Ft Wingate, N M
10th	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ringgold Bks, Tx	Fort Duncan, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Stockton, N M	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Bliss, Tex
11th	Fort Gibson, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Gibson, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T
12th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Ft Ontario, N Y	Ft Wadsworth, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Wood, NYH	Madison Bks, NY	Ft Monroe, Va	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Wood, NYH	Fort Hamilton, N Y
13th	Presidio, S Fr, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Alestraz Isl, Cal	Sitka, Alaska	Point San Jose Key West, Fla	Ft Cape Disappointment, Wa	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Ft Monroe, Va
14th	Fort Charles, S C	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Ft Pulaski, Ga	Ft Jefferson, Fla	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Ft Pulaski, Ga	Fort Charles, S C	Savannah, Ga
15th	Ft McHenry, Md	Charlotte, N C	Charlotte, N C	Rutherford, N C	Raleigh, N C	Ft Henry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft Johnston, N C	Raleigh, N C	Fort Monroe, Va	Ft Macon, N C
16th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Warren, Mass	Ft Independence, Mass	Ft Adams, R I	Plattsburg B'cks, N Y	Fort Trumbull, Conn	Fort Trumbull, Conn	Ft Sullivan, Me
17th	Ft Wayne, Mich	Fort Brady, Mich	Madison B'ks, NY	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Mackinac, Mich	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Gratiot, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Brady, Mich
18th	Mobile, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Huntsville, Ala	Spartanburg, S C	Chattanooga, Tenn	St Augustine, Fla	Mobile, Ala	Ft Gratiot, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Brady, Mich
19th	Fort Hays, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas	Camp Supply, I T	Ft Hays, Kas	Camp Supply, I T	Ft Hays, Kas	Fort Lyon, C T	Fort Lyon, C T	Ft Wallace, Kas	Camp Supply, I T	Ft Leavenworth, Kas
20th	Frankfort, Ky	Lexington, Ky	Crab Orchard, Ky	Lancaster, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Louisville, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky
21st	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Scott, Kas	Fort Scott, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Scott, Kas	Fort Scott, Kas	Fort Scott, Kas	Fort Scott, Kas	Fort Scott, Kas
22d	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T
23d	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T
24th	Omaha, Neb	Fort Rice, D T	Fort Rice, D T	Fort Rice, D T	Fort Rice, D T	Fort Rice, D T	Fort Rice, D T	Fort Rice, D T	Fort Rice, D T	Fort Rice, D T	Fort Rice, D T
25th	Ft D. A. Russell, WT	Omaha B'cks, Neb	Red Willow C'k, Neb	Omaha, Neb	Omaha, Neb	Omaha, Neb	Omaha, Neb	Omaha, Neb	Omaha, Neb	Omaha, Neb	Omaha, Neb
26th	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Ringgold B'ks, Tx	San Antonio, Tx	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts
27th	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Camp Independence, Cal	Fort Hall, I T	Fort Hall, I T	Fort Yuma, Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal	Camp Mojave, AT	Camp Mojave, AT	Camp Mojave, AT	Camp Mojave, AT
28th	Camp Lowell, A T	Camp Lowell, A T	Camp Lowell, A T	Camp Lowell, A T	Camp Lowell, A T	Camp Lowell, A T	Camp Lowell, A T	Camp Lowell, A T	Camp Lowell, A T	Camp Lowell, A T	Camp Lowell, A T
29th	Ft Fred Steele, WT	Camp Brown, WT	Camp Douglas, UT	Camp Douglas, UT	Camp Douglas, UT	Camp Douglas, UT	Camp Douglas, UT	Camp Douglas, UT	Camp Douglas, UT	Camp Douglas, UT	Camp Douglas, UT
30th	Ft Laramie, WT	Ft Laramie, WT	Ft Laramie, WT	Ft Laramie, WT	Ft Laramie, WT	Ft Laramie, WT	Ft Laramie, WT	Ft Laramie, WT	Ft Laramie, WT	Ft Laramie, WT	Ft Laramie, WT
31st	Santa Fe, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M
32d	Nashville, Tenn	Louisville, Ky	Jackson, Miss	Aberdeen, Miss	Humboldt, Tenn	Humboldt, Tenn	Humboldt, Tenn	Humboldt, Tenn	Humboldt, Tenn	Humboldt, Tenn	Humboldt, Tenn
33d	Fort Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T
34th	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C
35th	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La
36th	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Totten, D T
37th	Ft Vancouver, WT	Harney, Or.	Camp Apache, AT	Camp Apache, AT	Camp Apache, AT	Camp Apache, AT	Camp Apache, AT	Camp Apache, AT	Camp Apache, AT	Camp Apache, AT	Camp Apache, AT
38th	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T
39th	Fort Whipple, AT	Camp Verde, A T	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Date Creek, AT
40th	Fort McKavett, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex
41st	Fort Davis, Tex	San Antonio, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex

First Cavalry—Companies L and M, Camp Apache, A T. Second Cavalry—Company L, Fort Ellis, M T; Company M, Omaha, Neb. Third Cavalry—Co. L, Ft. D. A. Russell, WT; Co. M, Fort McPherson, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Richardson, Tex; Company M, Fort Brown, Texas. Fifth Cavalry—Companies L and M, Camp Grant, A T. Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Hays, Kas; Company M, Fort Lyon, C T. Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Yorkville, S C; Company M, Unionville, S C. Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Union, N M; Company M, Fort Union, N M. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ft. McIntosh, Tenn; Company M, Fort McKavett, Tex. Tenth Cavalry—Companies L and M, Fort Sill, I T. First Artillery—Company L, Fort Niagara, N Y; Company M, Plattsburg Barracks, N Y. Second Artillery—Company L, Alestraz Island, Cal; Company M, Fort Stevens, Or. Third Artillery—Companies L and M, Fort Barrancas, Fla. Fourth Artillery—Company L, Fort Macon, N C; Company M, Fort Fisher, M L. Fifth Artillery—Company L, Fort Adams, R I; Company M, Fort Proctor, Me.

\* Headquarters and six companies Eighth Infantry, to form escort for surveying party for North Pacific Railroad, from Fort Rice west as far as to Yellowstone River.

## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

#### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending September 2, 1872.

Tuesday, August 27.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Captain Milton B. Adams, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Louisville, Kentucky, and report to Major Godfrey Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Leave of absence until September 18, 1872, is granted Major Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry.

Discharged.—Sergeant Patrick Quigley, U. S. Military Academy detachment of Artillery; Private Martin Igoo, Company A, Eleventh Infantry; Recruit Thomas Dugan, Mounted Service U. S. Army; Recruit Robert Patterson, General Service U. S. Army; Musician Geo. B. Till, Company F, Seventh Cavalry.

Wednesday, August 28.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, from Fort Columbus, New York harbor, twenty recruits to Fort Niagara, New York, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to Battery L, First Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Major George G. Hunt, First Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 102, June 13, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended four months.

Assigned.—Private Peter Gannon, Mounted Service U. S. Army, to Company B, Seventh Cavalry.

Discharged.—Corporal Edward Breen, Company A, Seventh Infantry.

Thursday, August 29.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment to duty; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of Dakota for assignment to duty; Assistant Surgeons W. Matthews, C. E. Munn, and Clarence Ewen are relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota,

and will proceed to New York City, reporting by letter upon their arrival there to the Surgeon-General. Leave of absence for six months is granted Second Lieutenant Josiah Chance, Seventeenth Infantry.

Friday, August 30.

Discharged.—Recruit Thomas Keegan, General Service U. S. Army; Private Robert Patterson, General Service U. S. Army; Second Class Private G. M. Dorsey, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army; Hospital Steward E. B. Emory, U. S. Army, to date September 18.

The commanding general Department of the Platte will grant a furlough for five months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant John Sullivan, Company I, Third Cavalry, now with his command.

The commanding general Department of the South will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Saddler Antoni Schontin, Company I, Seventh Cavalry, now with his command.

Discharge revoked.—Recruit Robert Patterson, General Service U. S. Army, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

By direction of the President, Colonel Benjamin Alvord, paymaster-general U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty according to his commission of brigadier-general by brevet.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander and under the provisions of General Orders No. 14, headquarters of the Army, August 24, 1849, and Special Orders No. 141, June 18, 1870, from this office, the following transfers in the Fourth Artillery are announced, and will take effect October 1, next, when the officers transferred will report for duty with their respective batteries: First Lieutenant Edward Field, from Battery E to Light Battery B; First Lieutenant Crosby P. Miller, from Light Battery B to Battery E; Second Lieutenant Horatio M. Jones, from Light Battery B to Battery C; Second Lieutenant Sidney W. Taylor, from Battery C to Light Battery B.

Saturday, August 24.

Upon the expiration of his present permission to delay joining his regiment, Second Lieutenant Edward L. Keyes, Fifth Cavalry, will report in person to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Depot, Missouri, to conduct the first detachment of recruits leaving that depot for the Pacific coast. On the completion of this duty he will join his regiment.

The pay of First Lieutenant William Harper, jr., Sixth Cavalry, will be stopped until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of \$603, the money value of ordnance stores found to be deficient at Fort Riley, Kansas, and for which Lieutenant Harper, as commanding officer of Company B, Sixth Cavalry, is responsible.

Major Albion P. Howe, Fourth Artillery, is assigned to the charge of the disbursing office at Nashville, Ten-

nessee, under War Department General Orders No. 79, of 1872, vice Major William H. Brown, Eighteenth Infantry, hereby relieved from the detail, and will proceed to his station with the least practicable delay.

Discharged.—Private Martin Byornsen, Company C, Sixth Cavalry.

Monday, September 2.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to the posts indicated, the following detachment of recruits, each detachment to be reported on arrival at its destination to the commanding officer of the post for assignment as follows: Fifty-six to Fort Brady, Michigan, for Companies A and K, First Infantry; Sixteen to Madison Barracks, New York, for Company B, First Infantry; Six to Fort Porter, New York, for Company C, First Infantry; Thirty-five to Fort Wayne, Michigan, for Companies D, E and I, First Infantry; Twenty-five to Fort Mackinac, Michigan, for Company F, First Infantry; Twelve to Fort Gratiot, Michigan, for Company H, First Infantry.

So much of Special Order No. 290, Paragraph 7, of August 28, 1872, from this office, as directs that Corporal Edward Breen, Company A, Seventh Infantry, be discharged the service of the United States, is hereby revoked.

Discharged.—Corporal Thomas Breen, Company A, Seventh Infantry.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Superintendent Joshua V. Davis, of the National Cemetery at Yorktown, Virginia.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company D, Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Sill, I. T., to Camp Supply, I. T.  
Company K, Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Gibson, I. T., to Fort Sill, I. T.  
Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort McKavett, Tex., to Fort Brown, Tex.  
Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Brown, Tex.  
Company C, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from Fort Davis, Tex., to Fort Gibson, I. T.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.

CIRCULAR No. 91 announces that the War Department has communicated the following decision of the Second Comptroller, of August 24, 1872: Under the second section of the act of May 15, 1872, establishing a system of deposits, etc., "when by a succession of instalments the deposits of a soldier amount to fifty dollars or more, interest should commence from the date they reach that figure," if deposited more than six

months before discharge. The date from which interest will be calculated will be ascertained by taking the deposits in groups. From the date at which the first group aggregates fifty dollars or more (which will be date of the last deposit), interest on the total of that group will be computed. From the date the second group aggregates fifty dollars or more, the interest on the total of that group will be computed: and so on with the other groups.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

*Brigadier-General A. H. Terry: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.*

**Fort Pulaski.**—A correspondent writes a letter to explain the facts of the unfortunate affair which occurred at Fort Pulaski, Ga., on the 13th of July, and to correct an account from another correspondent which appeared in the JOURNAL of two weeks ago. He says the general story of the quarrel as given was true, but that it was not true that Sergeant Carr was in command of the post, four of the five officers for duty being present. He reflects severely on Carr, holding that the shooting was unauthorized and illegal. He acknowledges that there was a quarrel, but says there was no mutiny. He quotes the following order, issued January 14, 1871, by Major Howard, First Lieutenant A. E. Clarke, Third Artillery, adjutant, to show how strict the rule is at the post as to firing on individuals:

"The reckless and unauthorized firing of sentinels at individuals on the island calls for rebuke, and must cease. They should be given to understand that if injury or death ensues, their liberty or lives may pay the penalty. The practice is most unmilitary, and denotes either a total ignorance of duty or a criminal intent. Convicts in charge, attempting to escape, and not desisting therefrom when ordered, are to be shot. It would be difficult at the present time to imagine another cause where a soldier on post would be warranted in drawing a trigger on his fellow without special instruction."

As official investigation will determine the facts in the case, the above correction will suffice for these columns until that has occurred.

**Death of Assistant Surgeon Joseph E. Semple.**—We find the subjoined in the *Mercury*, of Meridian, Miss., of August 29: "We mentioned hurriedly as we were going to press with our last Tuesday evening issue that the train from Selma had just arrived with the corpse of a man who had died suddenly on the car, a little while before arriving at this station, and gave his name as Dr. Semple, of the U. S. Army. Lieutenant Kramer, post commandant, took charge of the body and effects, and, upon further examination, discovered his name to be Dr. Joseph E. Semple, assistant surgeon in the United States Army, residence Philadelphia. From the data obtained from the papers about him the lieutenant was enabled to identify him as such and obtained the address of his family. He caused the body to be treated with all formal military honors, and in whatever he needed it, had the assistance of citizens in paying all due respect to the remains of the deceased. It may afford some relief to the afflicted relatives and friends that on the car where he so suddenly breathed his last all delicate attentions were paid to the remains, and after arrival here all proper regard and attention was given by citizens and military authorities, assisted by the Masonic fraternity. Lieutenant Kramer communicated with the father of deceased in Philadelphia yesterday, and received instructions to embalm the body and forward. As it could not be embalmed here, he procured from Mr. Wagner, undertaker, a fine, air-tight, metallic case, in which he deposited the body, and forwarded it up by the up 5 P. M. mail train last evening, with a guard, to his parents in Philadelphia. But for this order, it had been determined to bury the body here with all due and formal military honors."

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

*Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.*

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

*Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.*

**Fifth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant Granville Lewis, August 24, was detailed as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by S. O. No. 135, c. s. from department headquarters.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

*Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.*

Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted First Lieutenant T. J. Gregg, August 24.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Lauderdale, August 24, was ordered to Fort Fred Steele, W. T., to report for temporary duty to the commanding officer of that post.

Captain E. J. Spaulding, August 24, was assigned to duty with a detachment of recruits for Camp Douglas and intermediate points, and ordered to turn them over to their commanding officers at stations, as follows, viz.: Camp Douglas—146 men, 1 prisoner, and 1 laundress; Thirteenth Infantry; Cheyenne, for Fort D. A. Russell—1 man and 2 prisoners; Fourteenth Infantry, and 1 man Ninth Infantry; Fort Sanders—3 men Ninth Infantry.

**Fort Laramie.**—A General Court-martial met at Fort Laramie, W. T., September 2. Detail for the court: Captains Guido Ilges, Augustus H. Bainbridge, George W. Davis, Charles B. Atchison; First Lieutenants George W. Steele, Levi H. Robinson, Julius E. Quentin; Second Lieutenants James A. Buchanan, Charles A. Johnson, Fourteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant William W. McCammon, Fourteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

**Second Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant C. F. Roe and forty-four recruits belonging to companies in Montana, August 26, were ordered from Omaha Barracks to Fort Ellis, Montana. Five recruits belonging to Company D, Second Cavalry, were sent with them as far as Ogden.

**Seventh Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant Albert V. Amet

August 26, was directed to report at Ogden to Second Lieutenant C. F. Roe, Second Cavalry, to accompany a detachment of recruits Second Cavalry, as far as Fort Ellis.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Simeon Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, August 28, was ordered to pay the troops at Omaha Barracks; Major Charles M. Terrell, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at Camp Vincent, North Platte, Fort McPherson, Camp on Red Willow, Sidney Barracks, and at Forts D. A. Russell, Laramie, and Fetterman. The commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell was ordered to detail an escort of one officer and twenty infantrymen in wagons, to accompany Major Terrell from Cheyenne to Fort Fetterman and return. The officer in command of the escort was instructed to take three days for the journey from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie, three days from Fort Laramie to Fort Fetterman, and the same time in returning. Authority is granted to go or return via cut-off. Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster U. S. Army, under same date, was ordered to pay the troops at Camp Douglas, Beaver City, Fort Bridger, Camps Stambaugh and Brown, Fort Fred Steele, Medicine Bow Station, and Fort Sanders. Having performed this duty, to return to his station in Salt Lake City. The commanding officer of Fort Bridger was also directed to detail one non-commissioned officer and five picked men as escort to Major Dewey from Bryan to Camp Brown and return. Major Dewey was directed to give due notice to the commanding officer of Fort Bridger of the probable date of his arrival at Bryan. This escort will be sent in time to meet him there. On return to Bryan from Camp Stambaugh, the escort will proceed to its proper station. The Quartermaster's Department was directed to charter a coach from Bryan to Camp Stambaugh and return, for transportation of one paymaster, clerk, and escort, under orders to pay the troops at Camps Brown and Stambaugh.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—Paragraph 1, S. O. No. 145, c. s. from department headquarters, is amended to read First Lieutenant Patrick Hasson, instead of Second Lieutenant Patrick Hasson.

**Fort Fetterman.**—A General Court-martial met at Fort Fetterman, W. T., September 9. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward; Captains David Krause, Joseph H. Van Derslice; First Lieutenant Thomas F. Tobey; Second Lieutenants Patrick Hasson, Frank Taylor, all of the Fourteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant Robert P. Warren, Fourteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

*Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.*

**Fort Sill, Indian Territory.**—A correspondent, writing from this post under date of August 24 says: This post is situated in the southwestern portion of the Territory, near Red river, the northern boundary of Texas, and between parallels 34 and 35.

Your readers are, no doubt, familiar with some of the facts connected with the cold-blooded and horrible murder of three members of a Lee family in Texas, in June last, and the making captive and carrying off of three other members of the same family, by the Hioway Indians. The particulars of this terrible tragedy, as related to the writer a few days ago by an eye-witness to the same, are as follows:

Abel Lee, an industrious farmer, in the month of March last moved with his family, and took possession of a deserted rancho situated within thirty miles of Fort Griffin. On the 9th of June, the date of this massacre, he, with his wife and four children, three daughters and one son, were at the rancho. The daughters were Susanna, 16 years of age; Rebecca, 14; Milley, 9; and the son John, 6. The father and mother were about fifty years old. About two hours before sunset, when all these members of the family were gathered together in their small dwelling, they were suddenly aroused by the discharge of a gun and the father falling simultaneously from his chair to the floor a dead man. All rushed toward the father, but were met by a body of painted Indians rushing into the house at the same door, screaming and hallowing like demons. The mother and children, confused and almost frightened to death, with all possible speed gave way before them, and endeavored to make an escape by the way of the back door. The children all succeeded in getting out of the house, but the mother, in the act of running, was shot in the back with an arrow, and fell just inside of the back door, fatally wounded. One of her arms was immediately cut off while living and wounded, and her body was otherwise mistreated. Rebecca was shot with an arrow while running from the house towards the garden, and died in a few minutes after. The Indians took Milley captive alongside of the corpse of her sister. Susanna was pursued and made prisoner, with her little brother John. The Indians remained some time at the house, ransacking the same, and providing themselves with such articles of clothing as they desired. Before quitting the premises Susanna was conducted through the house, and passed by her mother, who was then still breathing, but in the agonies of death, her clothes, face, hand, and head besmeared with blood. After ransacking the premises, the Indians left in great haste, carrying off with them Susanna, Milley, and John, leaving the father, mother, and one daughter corpses behind them.

The Indians, believed to be "Big Bow," his squaw, and six warriors of the Kiowas, were mounted separately on ponies. Susanna was provided with a horse for her own use. Her younger sister and brother were placed behind an Indian warrior and squaw, and thus conducted away.

Nothing was learned of the fate of these children, nor were there any tidings of them until about one month ago when "Lone Wolf" and "Kicking Bird," now principal chiefs of the Kiowas, came into and took part in a council respecting affairs of their tribe. They then assured Mr. Tatum, agent of the Government for this tribe, and who is stationed at the agency buildings near this post, of the safety of these captives, and that they would use their influence with those having them in

charge to bring them in and turn them over to him inside of ten days. Accordingly, on Sunday last, Lone Wolf, accompanied by five or six other chiefs of the tribe and warriors, also by several Apache chiefs and warriors, made his appearance at the Agency, having with him two of the captives, Susanna and Milley, who were immediately placed in the charge of Mr. Tatum. It being Sunday, a general interview was postponed until the next day, Monday, and the Indians went into camp around and near the agency buildings. Next morning an extended interview took place. Lone Wolf spoke through his interpreter, a keen-eyed and wily-looking Mexican by birth, Mr. Tatum, in turn, through an interpreter to the agency. Lone Wolf stated that he desired peace, etc.; that he had been to great trouble, loss of time and goods to obtain these captives; that he and others had clubbed together and given ponies to the number, I believe, of eleven, some saddles, bridles, etc., to get possession of them; that he knew Mr. Tatum was anxious to have them brought in, and therefore, to please him, he had gone to great trouble and expense to get them for him. He thought Mr. Tatum ought to give him and the other chiefs and warriors who were present, and had gone to the expense, etc., alluded to, an equivalent in goods, rations, etc.

Mr. Tatum positively informed him that he would do nothing of the kind; that it was his (Lone Wolf's) duty to return these prisoners; that they, the Kiowas, had been kindly treated by the Government, rationed, etc., at his hands; that they had acted badly, and therefore the Government had ceased giving them rations; that he believed men of the tribe had been committing cold-blooded murders, etc.; that if he would pay anything for these captives it would only induce other roving bands of the tribe to go and take more captives with the expectation of getting paid for them; that he might, therefore be continually purchasing captives, if he should begin such a system now.

Lone Wolfe seemed to be disappointed, but said all were satisfied, and would do all in his power to promote peace; that he would now go back to his people, and soon would return and bring in the little boy; that the little boy was sick at a distant camp when he started in with the other children. The interview lasted for several hours.

Mr. Tatum provided the party with dinner, which they evidently enjoyed hugely; and their manner indicated pretty clearly that they were much pleased and gratified to be permitted to receive once more, though on a limited scale, rations from the Government.

I had an interview with the two girls. They stated that they fared as well as they had expected; that they had plenty to eat when the Indians had food, but at times rations were very scarce with them; that the Indians subsisted entirely on game; that on arrival at the first Indian camp after leaving their father's house the Indian squaws took nearly all their clothing from them. When I saw them at the agency on last Monday they were dressed in plain calicoes, given to them at the Washita Agency en route here. They were both hardy-looking girls, and intelligent; had received a limited English education. They seemed to be very industrious in their habits, and were busily engaged sewing. W. L. F.

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY, Aug 24, 1872.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

*Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Hdq'r's, Philadelphia.*

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

*Brig.-Gen. I. McDowell: Hdq'r's, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.*

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending September 4: First Lieutenant W. B. Beck, Fifth Artillery; Major J. M. L. Taylor, Subsistence Department; Second Lieutenant C. A. Postley, Third Artillery; Colonel T. G. Pitcher, First Infantry; Captain W. P. Haxford, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant D. H. Murdock, Sixth Infantry; Captain L. L. Livingston, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant E. A. Bancroft, Fourth Artillery; Major H. G. Gibson, Third Artillery; Captain N. B. McLaughlin, Fourth Cavalry; Captain W. H. Bartholemew, Sixteenth Infantry; Colonel H. B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry; Major M. A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry; Major J. P. Martin, assistant adjutant-general; Major J. E. Yard, Twentieth Infantry; Colonel P. V. Hagner, Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., First Artillery.

**First Artillery.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect on the expiration of his present sick leave, has been granted Captain W. L. Haskin.

**Second Artillery.**—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant J. C. Breckinridge September 2.

**Fourth Artillery.**—The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain Richard Loder, in S. O. No. 107, headquarters Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., August 29, has been extended three days.

**Fort Independence.**—A General Court-martial met at Fort Independence, Mass., September 9. Detail for the court: Major William Hays, Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. Army, Captain D. H. Kinzie, First Lieutenant G. W. Crabb, Second Lieutenants G. N. Whistler, G. E. Sage, all of the Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

**Fort McHenry, Md.**—A General Court-martial met at Fort McHenry, Md., September 9. Detail for the court: Captain H. C. Hasbrouck, First Lieutenant J. B. Hazleton, Second Lieutenants H. M. Jones, John Simpson, E. S. Chapin, all of the Fourth Artillery. First Lieutenant J. W. Roder, adjutant Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

**Fort Sullivan, Me.**—A General Court-martial met at Fort Sullivan, Me., September 10. Detail for the court: Major G. P. Andrews, Captain E. C. Bainbridge, First Lieutenants G. V. Weir, O. E. Wood, W. B. McCallum, all of the Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

*Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.*  
*First Infantry.*—Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect September 3, has been granted Second Lieutenant J. Sumner Rogers. Second Lieutenant Douglas M. Scott, August 30 was appointed aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the Department.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect upon the return of Captain George S. Gallupe, has been granted First Lieutenant Henry R. Jones.

*Fort Porter, N. Y.*—The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Porter, N. Y., August 23, pursuant to S. O. No. 80, August 21, from Department Headquarters, and of which Captain George H. Weeks, quartermaster U. S. Army, is president, dissolved August 27.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

*Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.*

THE following-named officers reported at these headquarters during the week ending August 27, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general; Captain A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon Geo. S. Rose, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon S. A. Freeman, U. S. Army.

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

*Camp Halleck, Nev.*—A correspondent, under date of August 22, writes: "Recently we have heard unpleasant rumors of the contemplated abandonment of this post. Such a course on the part of the Government would be so suicidal to the best interests of this State that we cannot believe it is true. And another thing: nothing tends to dissatisfy men more than, just as they are comfortably located in quarters where none existed, to be ordered to some out-of-the-way place, where the same discouraging work commences anew, and that feeling influences the soldier more or less to look upon the service as a place where one must drag out a low, wretched, miserable existence. Why not allow each company to remain long enough at a post to enjoy some of the fruits of their industry? We think it would be a real shame to remove Captain James Biddle's troop (K, First Cavalry) after it has endured the toil and perplexities of cultivating one of the most productive gardens it has ever been the happy lot of the writer of this article to witness in this Army. To be seated at the well and neatly filled tables of this troop, which its garden supports, one cannot suppress a kindly feeling to everything around him, and look upon the life of a soldier with a smile of pardonable pride, and see and acknowledge the good points of the service and ignore its poor ones. For in short, the treatment a soldier receives puts him much in the same humor as that received by other men, and the effect is similar. The man who treats you well disarms you of any unkind remarks you may have had for him; so with the service."

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

*Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.*

Leave of absence to go beyond the limits of the department, has been granted Major V. S. Eggleston, paymaster, for ten days; to take effect after he has concluded his payments upon the rolls of August 31, 1872.

*First Cavalry.*—Leave of absence, to go beyond the limits of the department, August 12, was granted Captain David Perry for twenty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific for an extension of thirty days. Second Lieutenant F. K. Ward was ordered to Camp Warner for temporary duty with Company F, to rejoin his company when Captain Perry returns from leave of absence or a second lieutenant joins Company F. Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain James Jackson August 20.

*Second Artillery.*—Second Lieutenant Edwin S. Curtis, August 14, was ordered to Fort Stevens, reporting for duty with his company.

THE Eighth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fourth, Fortyninth, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-second, Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, One Hundred and Eightieth, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, One Hundred and Ninety-second, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio, Sixty-fifth New York, and Fifteenth Vermont Infantry, and the Third and Tenth Cavalry regiments hold a grand reunion in Tiffin, Ohio, the 13th of September. Ample preparations are making to entertain the throngs of soldiers expected, and no efforts will be spared to make the occasion pleasant and interesting. Soldiers belonging to other organizations are cordially invited to participate.

THE following promotions have been made in the Navy since the issue of the last Register in July: Commodore A. M. Pennock to rear-admiral, from July 19, 1872, vice J. Lanman, retired; Captain R. H. Wyman to commodore, from July 19, 1872, vice A. M. Pennock, promoted; Captain Geo. B. Balch to commodore, from August 13, 1872, vice Wm. H. Macomb, deceased; Commander S. R. Franklin to captain, from August 13, 1872, vice G. B. Balch, promoted; Lieutenant-Commander G. B. White to commander, from August 13, 1872, vice S. R. Franklin, promoted; Master J. D. J. Kelly to lieutenant, from August 13, 1872, vice G. B. White, promoted; Ensign C. E. Callahan to master, from August 13, 1872, vice J. D. J. Kelly, promoted; Commander W. D. Whiting to captain, from August 19, 1872, vice H. K. Davenport, deceased; Lieutenant-Commander H. L. Howison to commander, from August 19, 1872, vice W. D. Whiting, promoted; Master J. F. Moser to lieutenant, from August 19, 1872, vice H. L. Howison, promoted; Ensign J. P. Wallis to master, from August 19, 1872, vice J. F. Moser, promoted; Commander E. Y. McCauley to captain, from September 3, 1872, vice J. F. Armstrong, retired; Lieutenant-Commander A. Kautz to commander, from September 3, 1872, vice E. Y. McCauley, promoted; Master C. A. Stone to lieutenant, from September 3, 1872, vice A. Kautz, promoted; Ensign W. Kellogg to master, from September 3, 1872, vice C. A. Stone, promoted.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE orders for the *Shawmut* to proceed from Key West to Aspinwall have been temporarily suspended.

THE *Tallapoosa* left the Washington Navy-yard on Monday, September 2, on another trip to the Navy-yards.

THE U. S. frigate *Worcester* is to be placed in the dry dock, Boston Navy-yard, as soon as it can be got ready, and her propeller changed.

THE U. S. steamer *Alaska* has been ordered home from the Asiatic station by way of the Cape Horn. She will proceed to New York.

THE Examining and Retiring Board, Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, president; Commodores S. B. Bissell, Melancthon Woolsey and Stephen D. Trenchard; Medical Directors William Johnson and Lewis J. Williams, members, met at the Navy Department on the 2d inst.

THE U. S. steamer *Wabash*, Admiral Alden's flagship, steamed down the Elbe from Hamburg August 31. A number of sailors who deserted from the *Wabash* were arrested by the police, and returned to the vessel.

THE *Pouchattan* has been ordered to leave Portland, Maine, for a two-weeks cruise at sea, for the purpose of exercising her crew. At the end of this time she is to return to Saco, Booth Bay, or Eastport, as may be the most convenient.

It is rumored that Commander C. H. Cushman, owing to sickness, will be relieved from the command of the United States sloop-of-war *Wachusett*, and Commander T. S. Fillebrown, of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, is named as his relief.

THE United States iron-clad *Terror*, after a two years' commission in the North Atlantic squadron, will soon proceed North—probably to Philadelphia—there to be put out of commission. She will be conveyed by one of the vessels of the squadron.

THE *Kansas* left Key West for Halifax August 21, at which latter port she will remain a while to give her officers and crew the benefit of a northern climate after long and tedious service in the Gulf and on the coast of Nicaragua. The *Kansas* is to be prepared for surveying service in Central American waters, and with this view has been withdrawn from the North Atlantic fleet.

At the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., a board of officers, consisting of Chief Engineers George Sewell, Robert Danby, and Thomas J. Jones, is making an examination of the felting manufactured by the U. S. & F. Salamander Felting Company, of Troy, N. Y., some of which has been used on the boilers of the *Prolic*. Chief Engineer W. H. Shock was on the board, but has been recently relieved by Chief Engineer Jones. The U. S. store-ship *Supply* was put out of commission September 4, at this yard. She will be dismantled and put in ordinary.

ORDERS have been given to fit out the *Portsmouth*, which recently returned from the coast of Brazil, for surveying service in the North Pacific, and she will probably be ready about the 1st of October. The *Portsmouth* is to be commanded by Commander Joseph S. Skerett, who is appointed to conduct the surveys in contemplation, and who is superintending, under the direction of Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, commandant of the New York Navy-yard, her preparation for this special service. She is to have 3 steam launches and a condensing apparatus for fresh water, a room is to be fitted up for drawing and making charts, and she will carry but 4 guns and be fitted to work with few men. Lieutenant C. W. Christopher, Master W. H. Beehler, and Paymaster H. P. Tuttle, are the only officers thus far ordered to the *Portsmouth*; the latter officer will act as astronomer.

THE U. S. steamer *Wyoming*, Commander John L. Davis, arrived at Key West August 27, from Aspinwall, N. G., where she had been stationed for several months. Remittent fever had so rapidly developed itself that the commanding officer very judiciously, in the absence of any emergency requiring the presence of the vessel at Aspinwall, proceeded to a more northerly climate. One of the crew died on the passage. The remainder of the ship's company were doing well; notwithstanding all hands were much debilitated. Immediately on receiving information of her arrival at Key West, the Department sent orders by telegraph to Commander Davis to proceed to New Bedford.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER THOMAS S. SWANN, temporarily commanding the *Wachusett*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated off Cowes, August 9, 1871, brings to notice the good conduct of Alexander Bradley, landsman, serving on board that ship, who jumped overboard to rescue Philip Cassidy, landsman, of the *Wabash*. This act of bravery was done where there was a strong tide-way and at imminent peril. Although the steam launch succeeded in reaching Cassidy before Bradley, still that fact does not detract from the brave deed of the latter, and this, in connection with his good character, prompts Lieutenant-Commander Swann to recommend him for a medal of honor, which the Secretary of the Navy has ordered to be prepared.

COMMANDER John N. Miller, commanding the *Ossipee*, der date of June 20, 1872, calls attention to the brave conduct of James Benson, seaman of that vessel, who gallantly risked his life in attempting to save that of a shipmate. On the day mentioned John K. Smith, landsman, while at work on the jibboom, fell overboard, and was unable to swim. Benson, who was on the fore-castle, ran aft to the quarter, leaped overboard, and made strenuous efforts to reach his unfortunate comrade. Smith sank before Benson could reach him. Benson's

endeavor to save his comrade was at the imminent risk of his own life, and Commander Miller recommends him for a medal of honor, which the Secretary of the Navy has ordered to be granted to him.

WORK on the new torpedo boat at the Charlestown Navy-yard is diligently going on, and the new war ship *Vandalia* is also progressing rapidly, a large force of men being employed upon her. General Jacob Zeilin, commandant of the Marine Corps, paid an official visit to this station Wednesday, August 28. In the forenoon he reviewed the marine corps in command of Colonel J. H. Jones, and a salute of eleven guns was fired from the battery. At noon Colonel J. H. Jones gave a reception at his residence in honor of General Zeilin, which was attended by Admiral Steedman, Captain Calhoun, Captain Spicer, Captain Truxton, Captain Preble, Lieutenant-Commanders Smith and Wildes, Captain Pattison, of the *Ohio*, the officers of the Marine Corps of the yard and a number of the prominent citizens of Charlestown.

THE U. S. steamer *Hartford*, fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has a large number of men at work upon her, and it is expected she will be ready by October 1. She is now on the dry-dock having her bottom coppered; is built of live oak, and when finished she will be one of the most formidable vessels in the Navy. The *Hartford* is a second-rate vessel; she has had a spar deck built which will carry her two eleven-inch pivot guns, and has been completely fitted with admiral's quarters for use as a flagship. Her length on load line is 235 feet, breadth on load line 44 feet, depth of hold 23 feet, 3 inches; load draught 19 feet. Her displacement is 2,250 tons; area of midship section 613 square feet, and is full ship rigged of 19,000 tons burden, and a storage capacity for about 200 tons of coal. She has two direct acting engines built by Harrison Loring, of Boston, about 1858, with jet condenser, slide valves, and independent cut-off, two cylinders 63 inches in diameter, 34 inches stroke, and will perform 56 revolutions per minute with 30 pounds of steam: consumption of fuel is 40 tons per day. Her propeller is 14 feet in diameter, 25 feet pitch, and has two blades. She has been fitted with two new vertical tubular boilers 24 feet 6 inches in length, 10 feet 4 inches in depth, and 10 feet in height. There are 273 square feet of grate surface and 8,000 square feet of heating surface; one independent auxiliary boiler with two distillers connected to Beards' aerator, capable of making 2,000 gallons fresh water per day. Her battery will consist of 2 eleven-inch pivot guns, 16 nine-inch broadsides, 2 twenty-pound Dahlgren rifles (broadside new class of guns), 1 twelve-pounder for launch, 3 twelve-pounder Parrott light, for other boats. Her gross effective horse power is 715, and her speed is 9 1/2 knots per hour. She will relieve the *Colorado* as Rear-Admiral T. A. Jenkins's flagship of the Asiatic fleet.

ON Saturday, August 31, says the *Boston Advertiser*, the German men-of-war *Vineta* and *Gazelle* dropped anchor in the Boston harbor, having sailed from Halifax on the Sunday before. The *Vineta* and *Gazelle* are used as school-ships for the instruction of the cadets connected with the German naval school, and their present cruise is for the purpose of giving the pupils practical lessons in the art of seamanship and naval warfare. Including the officers, crew, and cadets, the people on board the *Vineta* number 400. This vessel started on its present cruise about the 1st of August, 1871, from Kiel, and sailed to Cowes, then to Plymouth, and thence to Ferrol, Spain. She remained at the latter place but a few days, and then continuing her cruise and visiting other countries, including the West Indies, she arrived in due time at Havana. At Havana she met the *Gazelle*, and the two, under the command of Captain Bartsch, who is the senior officer, sailed for Norfolk, Va., it being the first American port the vessels ever entered. They sailed thence for Halifax. The cadets, thirty-one in number, as in all the German naval and military schools, undergo a most thorough and strict discipline, indications of which were seen in their fine and manly carriage and the precision with which they obeyed all orders given them. In addition to their mental duties they are drilled between the hours 9:30 and 11:30 in the forenoon and 2 and 4 in the afternoon every day, when convenient, in loading and firing the guns and in drilling with smaller arms, using, among others, the celebrated needle-gun. The revolvers that they use were made in America. The *Vineta* is a comparatively new vessel, having been finished in 1864, in season to participate in the war between Germany and Denmark, which occurred during that year. She is about 2,100 tons burden, 230 feet in length, and 42 feet in width, and although pierced for 26 guns, carries at present but 20, nine upon each broadside, and two upon the upper deck. Her engines are nominally of 400 horse-power. The guns are of 15-inch calibre, of Krupp's make. Ten of them have rings which regulate the firing power of the piece, while the other ten are without this new contrivance. The *Gazelle* is a vessel of about the same size as the *Vineta*, carries the same number of guns, and has the same number of people on board, and is very similar in appearance. The vessels will probably remain in this harbor for two or three weeks, if not longer. Admiral Steedman is at present away, but will soon return, when the party will probably be received at the Navy-yard with the honors due their rank and flag. The German Consul at Washington was to have been in Boston September 3 to officially receive the officers and crew. An officer from the *Gazelle* called at the Navy-yard yesterday forenoon, with a request from Captain Arendt that the *Gazelle* be allowed to enter the dry-dock at this station to undergo a few slight repairs. A despatch to this effect was forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington.

THE London *Lancet*, the leading medical journal of England, under the heading of "International Courtesies Afloat," says: "The wise and understanding people on the other side of the Atlantic have been airing some of their ships-of-war off our coasts, and have exchanged hospitalities at various ports of call. Three of their vessels have been at mooring off Gravesend during the past week, and we took the opportunity of paying

them a visit, willing to take any leaves out of their book with respect to sanitation afloat. The *Plymouth* is a very trim ship of the old frigate class, and her complement consists of 800 to 400 men of all ranks. There are no cabins or crew's quarters below the water-line, the ward-room is on the main deck aft, and there is a very comfortable sick bay in the bows, which latter is fairly ventilated. There is a special apparatus for lowering down the wounded, and some minor contrivances in connection with the dispensing arrangements well worthy of attention, and showing the proverbial handiness of the Americans. A Book of Instructions on hygiene and general professional matters is furnished to each ship. Windsails of the old fashion are used, and we agree with the opinion that under ordinary circumstances they act fairly well. The scale of rations, which appears to be revised during the present year, does not excel specially either in quantity or quality, as compared with that in common use in the American mercantile marine, in which, for the most part, an *ad libitum* arrangement is adopted. The latter plan is, however, by no means necessary in the Navy, as the men are particularly well cared for as regards quality of food, clothing, and general accommodation, and, according to our own observation, by no means excessively worked. Although nothing specially new was seen to claim attention, inasmuch as the hygienic arrangements are almost precisely the same as those that obtain on the ships of our own navy, the visit was replete with enjoyable circumstances, and the courtesy and hospitality received on board from Dr. Bright, the surgeon, as well as from the commanding officer, will associate our visit to the *Plymouth* with many pleasant memories."

A REPORT by the captain of the Russian corvette *Boyrin*, published in the *Cronstadt Messenger*, gives some curious details on the present state of the naval armaments of Japan. On the 14th of July, 1871, (he says) five Japanese ships of war entered the harbor of Yokohama. One of these ships is a corvette of English construction, armed with six long cast-iron guns and two bronze guns. The second ship is an iron-clad ram, the *Stoneall Jackson*, formerly part of the American Confederate fleet. It is armed with a 300-pounder and two Armstrong rifled 70-pounders. The three other vessels are screw gunboats of English construction, each armed with three guns. The crews of these vessels are composed exclusively of Japanese, with a uniform exactly the same as that of English sailors. On the 28th of March a casemated Japanese corvette, the *Reuzoikan*, armed with eight guns, also entered the harbor. The Japanese army is equipped and armed in the French manner, and its rifles are according to the Albini system. In the Gulf of Yedo there is an arsenal, situated on a terrace cut into the side of a mountain. This arsenal is provided with a large dock, 407 feet long, 82 feet wide, and 21 feet deep. The largest ocean steamers can enter it for repairs. The water of the dock is exhausted in ten hours by three large steam-pumps. Its construction occupied eighteen months and cost the Japanese government 240,000 Mexican dollars. Thirty vessels have already been refitted in this dock. Another dock of smaller dimensions is being constructed by the side of the first for ships of small tonnage. The Admiralty also has a rope manufactory, a foundry, a boiler manufactory, a mechanical forge, a steam sawing-machine, and all the appliances necessary for repairing ships. Engines and boilers are now being constructed for river steamers. The buildings are all of wood; they are not supplied with much machinery, but what they have is sufficient for the wants of the harbor. This small establishment will evidently never become the naval arsenal of Japan, but it forms an excellent nucleus for the young Japanese fleet, and will afterward be of great use for the squadron which the Japanese government is apparently about to keep up in the neighborhood of the capital. The arsenal was built by a French engineer, M. Verry, who has been retained as manager of the establishment. Thirty Frenchmen are attached to it in the capacity of foremen, assistants, and instructors. The maintenance of the works costs 800,000 Mexican dollars a year; and since they were begun, five years ago, the expenses of the establishment have amounted to \$1,500,000.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

August 28.—Chief Engineer Henry H. Stewart, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.  
First Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Neal, to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.  
August 29.—Commander L. A. Beardslee, to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, 1st of October next.  
Lieutenants W. W. Rhodes and E. H. C. Leuts, to special duty at Washington, D. C.  
Masters Jacob W. Miller and Jefferson F. Moser, to examination for promotion.  
Sailmaker Henry W. Frankland, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, Va.  
August 30.—Lieutenant-Commander A. H. McCormick, and Lieutenant Willard H. Brownson, to the Naval Academy 30th of September next.  
Ensign Chas. A. Bradbury, to examination for promotion.  
August 31.—Commodore J. R. M. Mullany, to command of the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, 5th of October next.  
Medical Director or Joseph Wilson, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., 1st of October next.  
Surgeon William M. King, to the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, per Pacific Mail steamer of 1st October next.  
September 2.—Commander D. L. Braine, to special duty with Admiral Porter.  
Midshipman Chas. F. Emmerick, to temporary ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.  
Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton, as purchasing paymaster at Washington, D. C., 1st of October next.  
Paymaster Danforth P. Wright, to the Benicia.  
Chief Engineer John H. Long, to the Omaha.  
Chief Engineer Herman Newell, as president of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia.

#### DETACHED.

August 28.—Commander Geo. W. Morris, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant Daniel Delehanty, from the Canandaigua, and ordered to the Portsmouth 10th of September next.  
Assistant Surgeon Henry Stewart, from the Canandaigua, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Geo. B. Johnson, from the Naval Station, League Island, and ordered to the Pensacola, and as fleet engineer of the South Pacific Station.

First Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade, from the Naval Station, League Island, and ordered to the Benicia 20th of September next.

Second Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and placed on waiting orders.

August 29.—Commander James H. Gillis, from the command of the Supply, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenants C. B. Meeker, Louis V. Housel, James A. Chesley, and Isaac Hazlett, Ensign J. H. Moore, and Assistant Surgeon P. F. Bliby, from the Supply, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, from the Supply, and ordered to settle accounts.  
August 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Taylor, from the Naval Academy 15th of September next, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants William Little and Abiel B. Carter, from the receiving ship *Independence* 14th of September next, and ordered to the Benicia.

Assistant Surgeon Geo. H. Torney, from the Frolic, and granted two months' leave.

Assistant Surgeon Henry P. Harvey, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Frolic.

August 31.—Commodore Geo. F. Emmons, from the command of the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, 5th of October next, and waiting orders.

Medical Director M. Duval, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Medical Director J. Winthrop Taylor, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, and ordered to return home.

Chief Engineer John S. Albert, from the Omaha, and ordered as member of Board of Examiners.

September 2.—Paymaster D. B. Batione, from the Benicia, and ordered to return home and settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. W. Bacon, from temporary duty as purchasing paymaster at Washington, D. C., and ordered to resume duty in the Bureau of Provisions, etc.

Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Gorvin, as president of the Board of Examiners, and placed on waiting orders.

#### REVOKED.

August 28.—The orders of Chief Engineer E. S. De Luce, as fleet engineer of the South Pacific Station.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

August 29.—Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Caldwell, granted three months' leave from the 1st of September next.

Commodore John K. Goldsborough, for one year from the 5th of October next, with permission to visit Europe.

#### RETIRED.

Captain James F. Armstrong, from the 2d of September, 1872.

#### RESIGNED.

First Assistant Engineer W. S. Neal.

#### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending August 31, 1872:

John D. Maynard, apothecary, August 17, U. S. Vermont.  
Wm. Towson, beneficiary, August 20, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

#### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

August 29.—Captain Horatio B. Lowry, granted leave of absence for thirty days from 6th of September prox.

September 2.—First Lieutenant Richard R. Neill, by direction of Navy Department, detached from U. S. steamer *Omaha*, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieutenant John D. Smyer, by direction of Navy Department, ordered to be detached from duty at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., and to report for duty on board U. S. steamer *Omaha*, now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

#### LOCATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Navy-yard.—Commodore G. F. Emmons, commandant; Captain J. Gust; Commanders R. L. Lay, equipment duty; E. Y. McCauley, navigation duty; B. B. Taylor, Ordnance duty; Lieutenant J. M. Forester; Mates S. T. C. Smith, C. H. Thorne; Medical Inspector P. J. Horwitz; Surgeon E. R. Denby; Assistant Surgeon C. R. Siegfried; Pay Director H. M. Heikell; Pay Inspector R. H. Clark, inspector of provisions and clothing; Assistant Paymasters E. E. Lewis, assistant to paymaster; L. D. Hurd, assistant to inspector; Chief Engineers W. S. Stamm, inspector of machinery afloat; J. W. Whitaker, inspector of coal; J. W. Thompson, Jr.; First Assistant Engineers J. A. Scott, A. H. Able, E. T. Philippi; Second Assistant Engineers F. W. Townrow, W. C. McEwan, J. A. Kalber; Chaplain E. C. Bittinger; Naval Constructor T. Davidson, Jr.; Civil Engineer F. C. Frindle; Boatwain W. G. Tompkins; Gunners W. Cone, ordnance duty; W. Wilson; Carpenters H. P. Sealie, equipment duty; D. W. Perry; Sailmaker J. Stephens.

Washington, D. C., Navy-yard.—Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, commandant; Captain G. B. Balch, executive officer; Commanders A. W. Weaver; M. Sicard, inspector of ordnance; Lieutenant-Commanders T. F. Kane, J. O'Kane, ordnance duty; Lieutenants E. C. Pendleton, A. H. Fletcher, ordnance duty; Master C. V. Morris; Mates J. W. Baxter, S. Lomax; Medical Director N. Pinkney; Medical Inspector C. Eversfield, naval hospital; Assistant Surgeons R. A. Marmion, H. M. Martin, naval hospital; B. F. Rogers; Pay Director T. H. Looker; Chief Engineer E. Fithian; First Assistant Engineers S. L. Smith; G. M. Greene, iron-clad duty; Second Assistant Engineer R. Inch, Trimmer; Chaplain M. Noble, Naval Constructor G. W. Mach, Civil Engineer F. A. Stratton, Boatwains G. Willmuth, J. S. Sinclair, Gunners A. F. Thompson, C. Stuart; D. A. Roe, naval magazine.

Gosport (Norfolk, Va.) Navy-yard.—Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, commandant; Captain G. H. Cooper, executive officer; Commanders J. E. Jonett, ordnance duty; F. H. Baker, navigation duty; Lieutenant-Commander G. K. Haswell, equipment duty; Lieutenant O. W. Ehrenholt, in charge of tugs; Mates J. Odendhal, J. McManus, G. H. Cooper, H. Tew, Surgeon N. L. Bates, Assistant Surgeon J. U. Wise, Pay Inspector G. L. Davis, Paymaster W. N. Watmaugh, inspector of provisions and clothing; Assistant Paymaster G. E. Baughman, assistant to paymaster; Chief Engineers W. B. Brooke; O. H. Lackey, inspector of machinery afloat; First Assistant Engineer W. L. Baile, tug duty; Naval Constructor J. W. Easby, Assistant Naval Constructor G. R. Boush, Civil Engineer W. M. Spear; Boatwains E. Cavendy, W. A. Cooper, Gunner J. Gaskin, ordnance duty; Carpenter E. Thompson. Naval Hospital, Medical Director M. Duval.

Pensacola, Fla., Navy-yard.—Commodore E. Middleton, commandant; Commander G. U. Morris, Lieutenant G. C. Witte, Mate W. J. Heron, commanding tug *Rose*; Paymaster D. A. Smith, Chief Engineer W. J. Landin, Second Assistant Engineer J. C. Chaffee, tug duty; Naval Constructor E. Hartt, Gunner J. M. Hogg, ordnance duty. Naval Hospital—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Smith.

Marine Island, Cal., Navy-yard.—Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, commandant; Captains L. C. Sartori, executive officer; W. E. Hopkins, navigation duty; Commanders J. H. Russell, ordnance duty; W. E. Fitzhugh, equipment duty; Surgeon C. H. Burbank, Pay Director E. C. Duran, Paymaster G. L. Mead, inpector of provisions and clothing; Chief Engineer E. Lawton, First Assistant Engineer H. F. Bradford, Second Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates, Chaplain J. J. Kai, Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, Civil Engineer C. Brown, Gunners S. Young, E. A. McDonald. Naval Hospital—Medical Inspector J. S. Duncan, Surgeon G. W. Wood, Assistant Surgeon E. C. Persons.

#### NAVAL STATIONS.

Boston.—Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, paymaster at naval rendezvous; Captain G. H. Preble, commanding; Medical Inspector C. Martin.

Chelsea, Mass.—Naval Hospital—Medical Director J. W. Taylor,

Surgeon E. D. Payne, Assistant Surgeon G. O. Allen. Naval Magazine—Gunner E. J. Becham.

Malden, Mass.—Nitro Depot—Commander J. P. Fyffe, in charge. Newport, R. I.—Torpedo Duty—Commander E. O. Matthews, in charge; Commander G. Dewey, Lieutenant-Commanders B. J. Cromwell, H. L. Johnson, J. P. Robertson, H. De H. Manly, W. K. Wheeler, G. T. Davis, Lieutenants R. B. Bradford, F. M. Barber, J. J. Hunter, W. Watta, J. P. Merrill, D. Kennedy, W. H. Parker, E. Woodman, W. McC. Little, H. Knox, J. F. Meigs, H. Whelan, E. Longnecker, L. D. Webster, Masters H. M. Richards, L. G. Palmer, T. O. McClean, B. Noyes, C. A. Stone, C. Seymour, G. W. Tyler, E. A. Field, Surgeon S. F. Shaw, Passed Assistant Paymaster G. H. Read.

New London, Conn.—Commodore R. Werden, commandant; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Armody, First Assistant Engineer H. C. B. Elwell, Boatwains J. A. Seimer, T. B. Collier, Carpenter W. F. Loughton.

New York, N. Y.—Pay Director J. O. Bradford, paymaster at.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Pay Inspector A. W. Russell, paymaster at. Naval Asylum—Rear-Admirals M. Smith, governor; J. P. Gillis; Medical Director L. B. Hunter, Pay Director E. Pettit, Chaplain R. Given, Carpenter J. Dibble. Naval Hospital—Medical Director W. S. W. Ru-chenberg, Surgeon T. N. Penrose, Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bradford. Marine Rendezvous—Medical Inspector J. Suddards, Surgeon A. L. Gihon, Pay Director J. R. Rittenhouse.

League Island, Pa.—Commodore J. C. Howell, commandant; Commander J. Irwin, Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Hawley, Mates W. Boyd, G. W. Levin, Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon F. V. Greene, Paymaster R. P. Lisle, Chief Engineer G. B. Johnson, First Assistant Engineer C. Andrade, J. P. Kelly, Second Assistant Engineers J. A. B. Smith, J. W. Cooper, Boatwains E. Kenny, A. Milne, Gunner R. Cross, ordnance duty; Sailmaker R. L. Tatem.

Baltimore—Pay Director C. C. Jackson, paymaster at.

Key West, Fla.—Passed Assistant Paymaster F. C. Alley, naval storekeeper; Carpenter W. H. Edgar, Acting Assistant Surgeon E. J. Perry.

New Orleans, La.—Lieutenant-Commander DeWitt C. Kells, in charge of iron-clads; Mates D. Ward, W. E. Rattigan; First Assistant Engineer G. J. Burnap, iron-clad duty.

Mount City, Ill.—Commander E. Donahoe, commandant; Lieutenant C. F. Schmitz; Lieutenant T. G. Groves; Surgeon M. Bradley; First Assistant Paymaster E. T. Gillett; First Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmony; Gunner S. D. Hines.

San Francisco, Cal.—Pay Inspector H. C. Spalding, paymaster at naval rendezvous; Captain F. A. Roe, commandant; Past Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon; Second Assistant Engineer J. J. Ryan.

Ellis Island.—Naval magazine—Gunner W. Carter.

Fort Mifflin.—Naval magazine—Gunner G. W. Omensetter.

Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, S. A.—Paymaster S. T. Brown, storekeeper.

Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.—Paymaster E. May, in charge of stores.

Hong Kong, China.—Paymaster C. F. Guild, naval storekeeper.

Yokohama, Japan.—Naval Hospital—Surgeon H. C. Nelson; Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Gray; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Lister.

Villa Franca, France.—Paymaster J. Hay, Jr., naval storekeeper.

Special Duty.—Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington, D. C.; Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, C. Wilkes, Washington, D. C.; Commodore T. H. Patterson, Washington, D. C.; Captains E. Simpson, Europe; R. F. R. Lewis, F. A. Parker; Lieutenant-Commanders J. D. Marvin, H. B. Robeson; W. M. Folger, ordnance duty, Wilmington, Del.; A. N. Mitchell, Key West, Fla.; Masters E. J. Berwind; G. P. Colvocoresses, Wilmington, Del.; J. F. Moser, Washington, D. C.; Medical Directors J. McLeiland, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. Edwards, W. Johnson, D. M. Maxwell, Washington, D. C.; Medical Inspectors E. T. McCoun, Baltimore, Md.; Surgeons B. F. Gibbs, New Orleans, La.; E. M. Stein, Washington, D. C.; Past Assistant Surgeon H. J. Babin, New York; Assistant Surgeon A. Frank, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pay Director, W. B. Boggs; Assistant Paymaster S. Rand, Jr., New Orleans, La.; Chief Engineers W. H. Shock, T. Zeiler, New York; S. D. Hibbert, W. G. Buehler, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. H. Baker; First Assistant Engineers J. J. Barry, New York; E. A. Magee, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Ueber, Washington, D. C.; Naval Constructor J. Lenthall; Assistant Naval Constructor S. H. Varney, Mare Island, Cal.; Sailmaker H. T. Stocker, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Light House Duty.—Commodores J. H. Strong, F. Stanley, N. Collins, A. Murray, inspectors; Captains R. B. Perkins, insp. dtor; Commanders R. Boyd, Jr., C. S. Norton, G. H. Perkins, C. J. McDougall, W. K. Mayo, inspectors; Lieutenant-Commander A. Kauz, inspector.

Coast Survey Duty.—Commander P. C. Johnson, J. A. Howell; Lieutenant-Commander C. W. Kennedy; Lieutenants M. S. Day, W. H. Jacques, H. B. Mansfield, E. S. Jacob, R. Bush, J. W. Hagenman, E. W. Remey, Acting Master R. Platt; Acting Ensign G. Glas; Mates L. F. Lee, J. A. Smith; Assistant Paymaster C. N. Sanders, U. S. steamer *Bibb*.

Settling Accounts.—Paymaster E. Putnam, G. R. Martin, E. Stewart, H. F. Wright, E. Foster; Past Assistant Paymasters T. S. Thompson, R. S. McConnell, J. B. Redfield, G. W. Long.

#### LIST OF U. S. VESSELS.

FITTING OUT FOR AND IN ACTIVE SERVICE, AND THEIR STATIONS.

First Rates.

Colorado.....45 Flag-shp As. Fleet, Hiogo Japan, July 17.

Wabash.....45 Flag-shp European Fl., London, Aug. 15.

California.....21 Flag-shp Pac. Fl., ordered to San Francisco.

Lancaster.....22 Flag-shp S. Atlantic Fl., Rio, July 10.

Brooklyn.....20 European Fleet Gravesend, August 15.

Pensacola.....22 Pacific Fleet, Callao, July 25.

Congress.....16 European Fleet, sou hampton, July 31.

Worcester.....15 N. At. Fl., Boston, August 20.

Powhatan.....17 Portland, Me.

Saratoga.....11 Pacific Fleet, Callao, Aug. 7.

Alaska.....12 Asiatic Fleet, July 17 en route to Chefoo and Nieuwchong, China.

Benicia.....12 San Francisco.

Plymouth.....13 European Fleet, Gravesend, August 15.

Lackawanna.....10 Sailed for Japan, June 22.

Monongahela.....11 Portsmouth, N. H., fitting out.

Ticonderoga.....11 S. Atlantic Fleet, Pernambuco, July 15.

Canandaigua.....10 N. Atlantic Fleet, Pensacola, August 4.

Shenandoah.....11 European Fleet, Havre, August 23.

Omaha.....12 Philadelphia, fitting out.

Richmond.....14 Philadelphia, fitting out.

Hartford.....18 New York, fitting out.

Third Rates.

Ossipee.....8 Left Valparaiso July 11 for Boston.

Irroquois.....6 En route to Asiatic Fleet.

Wachusett.....6 European Fleet, Southampton, July 31.

Wyomung.....6 N. At. Fl., ordered to New Bedford.

Tuscarora.....6 Funchal, July 20. Sailed for Rio Janeiro.

Narragansett.....5 Pacific Fl., 1st Honoluli July 6. Cruising in the Pacific.

Resaca.....7 Pacific Fleet, Papat, Tahiti, June 2.

Ashuelot.....6 Hiogo, Japan, July 17.

Monocacy.....6 Nagasaki, Japan, July 17.

Kansas.....3 Special service. Ordered to Halifax.

Nipisic.....3 North Atlantic Fleet, Samana B y, July 28.

Saco.....3 Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, July 17.

Shawmut.....3 North Atlantic Fleet, Key West, August 21.

Yantic.....3 En route to Asiatic Fleet.

Michigan.....18 On the Lakes. Detroit, July 27.

Fourth Rates.

Frolic.....18 Vice-Admiral's Flag-ship, New York.

Wasp.....18 South Atlantic Fleet, en route to Asuncion, Paraguay, July 15.

Palos.....16 Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, July 17.

Tallapoosa.....16 Special Navy-y rd service.

Iron-Clads.

Third Rate.

Terror.....4 North Atlantic Fleet, at Key West,

FOURTH RATE.	
Canonous.....	3 North Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va.
WOODEN SAILING VESSELS.	
SECOND RATES.	
New Hampshire.....	16 Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Va.
Ohio.....	5 Receiving-ship, Boston, Mass.
Vermont.....	16 Receiving-ship, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THIRD RATES.	
Constellation.....	10 Practice-ship, Newport, August 27.
Independence.....	22 Receiving-ship, Mare Island, Cal.
Idaho.....	7 Store-ship, Yokohama.
Santee.....	49 Gunnery-ship, Naval Academy.
Portsmouth.....	15 Arrived at New York August 10.
St. Mary.....	16 Pacific fleet, Honolulu, July 27.
Sabine.....	23 Receiving-ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
Dale.....	8 Practice-ship, Naval Academy.
Pawnee.....	13 Store-ship, Pensacola.
FOURTH RATES.	
Onward.....	3 Store-ship, Callao, Peru.
Supply.....	16 Arriv-d at New York, August 26.
America.....	— Naval Academy.

Howitzers.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

### THE NEW UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: "The fiat has at last gone forth." "Revilo" has levelled his lance at the proposed substitution of a double-breasted development of cloth and buttons for the chicken-breasted garment in which we have hitherto figured on "all military duty."

The undersigned admits the justice of "Revilo's" criticisms—the jollity of them all, but protests against one or two of his suggestions, and begs leave to "rise to explain."

Once upon a time it was our hard fortune to be immured, in the capacity of a foot artillery subaltern, in a stone casemate where mould, and damp, and moth, and rust, and salt air, and, not unfrequently, salt water, were constantly in inimical relations with every item of uniform we possessed. The old outfit never had much to recommend it at best, and six months' service on the seaboard would make it the shabbiest apology for a uniform that ever disgraced the back of an officer. A shapeless coat with a nondescript collar and a pair of tails that must have been designed for a shelter tent, an epaulet too often dingy, and almost invariably drooping mournfully down over the back on the right shoulder, and *vice versa* on the left, a hat that a monk would not have worn even on penance duty—a veritable bean-ideal of Virgil's.

"*Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens*," invented by a dealer in felt, intended as a Sop for Cerberus; a grovelling tribute to civic and Congressional jealousy of that much-abused body—the Army; a wrinkled pair of white cotton gloves, gaping with numerous rents and invariably displaying a vast expanse of wrist between their frayed edges and the cuff; a sash that, when worn by nine-tenths of the commissioned force of even our dandy regiment, looked either as though the owner had invested himself in the folds of an old purple window curtain, or else had borrowed a few yards of office tape and sewed on the tassels of his most antiquated dressing-gown. When of a handsome, fresh color, and properly worn, the sash was the only pretty item in the whole outfit; but, as it rarely proved to be either, it was more of an eyesore than ornament.

We couldn't stand that hat, and so "swopped" into a cavalry regiment, where it was tabooed even for full dress. (The colonel *did* order it worn at one time, but the first appearance of his adjutant at guard mounting, equipped in the requisite castor, induced an immediate revoke.)

Then the epaulets were assailed. Comment or description is useless. Any one who has seen the gyrations and convulsions executed by a mounted officer's swabs when their owner is at the "trot out," will be glad not to have the subject revived.

Now we believe in the new toggery, and on some points must pick up "Revilo's" gauntlet in its defence: 1. Present our epaulets to majors and brigadier-generals? No. Keep them until we are all, like Artemus Ward's militia, brigadier-generals ourselves.

2. How to designate the officer of the day—a poser, we admit.

In our department it is proposed that he wear the detail on the breast of his coat, that document to be made of the size and shape of the old facings with button-holes reinforced with parchment (seven on either side)—detail to be made out in triplicate, so that the officer can turn out afresh for parades and marching on and off. Any change above three to be at his own expense; blanks supplied at cost price by the post adjutant.

In any event, Mr. Editor, don't countenance, don't advocate, in the name of suffering subalterns, don't listen to "Revilo's" suggestion of chalking "O. D." on the back of the functionary when he reports for orders. A prominent officer on the staff of the general commanding the Division of the Atlantic once wrote that there was "nothing so dear to the average Army officer as railroad passes." *Au contraire*, is there anything so detestable to the average Army officer as the letters "C. O. D." on his packages by express from tailors, etc.; and what is to prevent some garrison wag from surreptitiously chalking the "C" in front of the official "O. D.," and thereby sending the executive officer of the post from sentry to sentry with the direful symbol of "Collect on Delivery" between his shoulder-blades?

3. The gold lace on the cuffs is *not* arranged with a view to prevent officers from wiping their noses thereon. The three bell buttons on the cadet cuff are a four years' dam to any such tendency on the part of graduates, and nine-tenths of the Army will exclaim against "Revilo's"

suggestion as being utterly inapplicable to appointments from other sources.

4. There are no more brevet second lieutenants, and cannot be any. In the event of the appearance of new additional second lieutenants, they must not be supposed to possess any rights whatever.

5. Not here at least. Local "Commanderies" prohibit the use of "alings," without which the belts would be useless.

6. Of course not; and if they *did*, two hundred dollars wouldn't cover the expense.

7. Because if we subalterns have no better luck than in a certain other class of "proposals," where, by contract, the award is generally to the *highest bidder*, we want to be counted out.

8. We know two—they write every month—most "reliable" men we ever met.

9. "Why couldn't the new pants be half red and half blue, instead of only an inch-and-a-half stripes?" Why! From what we know of the anatomy of certain subalterns whose privilege it will become to wear the red stripes, if their tailor only cuts their trousers in the present fashion—close to the leg—those articles *will* be half red and half blue.

10. A suggestion worthy of a better response—only—*wouldn't* it be giving the non-coms the "inside track?"

11. Not by the ladies at all events. It is doubtful now whether, with the expense of the new rig, we can induce them to "take" us for anything.

12. Capital for the six-footers; but what are we five-foot-fivers going to do? The "M. P.'s" here have to be approximations to the colossus before they can get on the force.

13, 14, and 15 are simply harrowing and unanswerable. Scylla or Charybdis—which?

With "Revilo" we wonder how to dispose of our former harness. Last year our old overcoat got its first foggy ration and went to a fire, from which it returned divested of all that was ornamental and much that was necessary. Our commanding officer was relentless. The regulation overcoat had to be worn on duty during the winter months; a new one had to be ordered—first quality; we paid our tailor (eventually) one hundred and twenty-five dollars for that garment, wore it seven times, then the "board" saw it, and decided that hereafter none but generals should disport in anything so elegant.

Consequently, wanted as purchasers—

1. One General—Small calibre (physically), to fill what must otherwise remain a yellow-lined vacuum. Cheap for cash.

2. One or Four Policemen—*Not* of the Broadway squad, maximum proportions, as follows: Neck 15, chest 36, waist 28, sleeve—can be let out. Chatham Square prices.

3. Nine Tailors—Who can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, a new double-breasted coat out of half-a-dozen old single dittoes, and who prefer waiting till they get it to taking it now.

4. Any number of elderly parties in search of an heir.

Then—Somebody to "take a lieutenant for a field officer." G. S. B.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

### WHERE ARE THE TACTICS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: What has come over the spirit of the Rip Van Winkle of the War Department? Here it is more than a year since the last Board on Tactics was officially dissolved, and no intimation received thus far of the appointment of another. This will never do. It is prejudicial to the interest of the service, and besides it is in direct opposition to those customs which in the absence of law we are taught to regard as equally binding. For has it not grown to be a recognized custom of the order issuing branch of the War Department to annually, if not more frequently, issue its stereotyped order, except the names, for the assembling of a Board to report on the best system of "Tactics" to be accepted for the use of the Armies of the United States; History fails to show how many of these rambling Boards have been appointed from time to time, and it is equally obscure on the result of their labors. We only know that thus far the Army has not received the benefit of the conclusions arrived at by any of the numerous boards, which the powers of the pen at Washington have in times past seen fit in their wisdom to create. Can it be that the excitement in the clerical bureau over the proposed, and now authorized, changes of uniform has so monopolized the time and talent of the directing minds that the annual subject of the "Board on Tactics" has escaped notice? As in the case of the change in uniform—the subject was proposed and agitated so long, and the result remained so in doubt that officers feared to order their military wardrobes replenished, fearing the coming change might take place, and they be put to additional expense in conforming to it. As a consequence, the supply on hand was made to do double and treble duty, until the officers of our Army, so far as uniforms were concerned, were really unable to appear in respectable dress. Some of them might have challenged comparison with some of the motley covered followers which composed Falstaff's army. Fortunately, but no thanks to the "bureau," the question of uniform has been finally settled, and settled, too, I believe to the satisfaction of the majority of the officers of the Army. Now that this momentous question is off their hands, will not the mighty wielders of the official pen, as soon as they are satisfied with the fit of their new uniform, devote a spare moment to the consideration of the question of tactics for the use of the Armies of the United States.

I do not want to be deemed unreasonable but could a little official time and consideration be devoted to the question of tactics, I am sure "somebody would do something." For, as on this question of uniform, the Army has been promised a change in tactics so long and with such probability of the promise being executed that the old or established system, if we have

any, has been permitted to pass beyond official recognition, and as a consequence, some portions of the line are drilling on the experiments furnished them by the various "Boards." This is particularly true of the cavalry, and I venture to say there are no two mounted regiments of our service which have a common system of drill and detail of duty. And in more than one regiment of cavalry, owing to the separation and remote location of the companies from each other and from headquarters, the troop commanders have set up an independent system of tactical manœuvres, each troop commander selecting those movements from the various systems he has seen, which most nearly conform to his ideas. No two troops of cavalry have a uniform system of packing their effects and equipments in the saddle. No two will start on a scout similarly equipped, unless governed by a special and detailed order in each particular case. Time was when the terms "equipped in light marching order," conveyed the same idea to all the persons addressed by the order, now each troop commander attaches a different meaning to the expression. Lack of uniformity is the pressing fault in our service. When companies, whether of different regiments or not, are now assembled at their posts for winter, after having been separated for but one season under independent commanders, the post commander finds it absolutely necessary from time to time to publish orders and circulars prescribing how this and that duty shall be performed, when a six months' recruit should be fully informed of it all. Simply because the men of the various detachments having been serving recently under different commanders have been subjected to as many systems of instruction as there have been commanders. The latter being guided by no law but that of their special fancy, aided now and then by remembering how "the colonel of our regiment during the war did this on a plan invented by himself." As a consequence, when the men assemble at their winter posts, there is a perfect tactical babel until the post commander corrects the irregularities by the adoption of his own system, which is also more apt to be faulty than correct. As to cavalry tactics we have had many "Boards:" the last two will alone be referred to. The first consisted of Generals Emory, Palmer, and Sturgis, three officers of reputation. They made the tour of the United States, interviewing several of our frontier posts, hied back to Washington, where General Sherman, becoming impatient at their alleged procrastination, named the day, an early one, for them to submit their report, and dissolved the Board, scattering its members to their respective stations. What they did or to what conclusions they arrived at individually or collectively the world will probably never know. Then came the board composed of Generals Schofield, Potter, Merritt, and Colonels Van Voast and Hamilton, representing the three arms of the service. This board labored hard and faithfully to form from all the sources available a system of tactics which should be applicable to the three arms of the service.

This system after much careful study and theoretical experiment was applied in practice to considerable bodies of each branch of the service, and found to answer the proposed requirements. The opinion of those artillery officers who applied the system to their commands, I have never heard expressed; but the infantry and cavalry who thoroughly tested every movement laid down in the new system were strongly unanimous in their hearty approval and commendation of it, and all hoped for its prompt adoption. But alas it fell into the possession of the War Department, when after being pored over with some little curiosity, and occasioning mental inquiry as to what in the world the Army desires a new system of tactics for when they have the same well tried system we used to have in the war of 1812, and in Mexico, it was decided that this constant desire for change and improvement must be checked. Then of course, the manuscript was hastily thrust into one of the numerous dusty pigeon holes, for the possession of which the "bureau" is noted, thus to lie and moulder until the next "Board" is convened, when for purposes of reference the manuscript may probably come forth.

SADOWA.

A TELEGRAM dated Brownsville, Texas, September 2, says: The Nueces Valley stock-raisers, who have been giving important information before the Board of Commissioners, left here yesterday, and fears are entertained that they will be attacked by Mexican outlaws, a conspiracy to that effect having been discovered. The aggregate claims before the Commission are reported at over \$8,000,000. The general impression is that a searching investigation has been made of the trouble on the Lower Rio Grande, and satisfaction is expressed at the general result. Great anxiety exists among the Texans to learn the proposed line of action of the Government regarding these claims. The Commissioners left here to-day for Rio Grande City by steamer, to make a personal examination of the localities of cattle depredations and further official inquiry. General Cortina has issued a circular addressed to the people of both frontiers denying complicity in the cattle thefts and appealing to their general good opinion. He charges General Palacios, who was recently commander of Matamoros, with making an unfounded report on his conduct, and is very indignant toward General McCook and the United States consul at Matamoros for their efforts to procure his dismissal from the command of the line of the Rio Grande.

### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

AUGUST 31.	
Fuller, F. W., Captain.	Gray, L., Captain.
	Smith, M., Captain.
SEPTEMBER 2.	
Chase, W. H., Captain.	Kerns, R. C., Colonel.
Hogan, Captain.	Kinsannon, H., Captain.
Kennedy, N. W. S., Captain.	Lower, A., Captain.
	Quilick, C. M., Colonel.

**ELI LONG, U. S. ARMY (RETIRED),**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
50 AND 61 LIBERTY STREET,  
New York City.

**JOSEPH STARKEY,**  
23 CONDUIT ST., BOND ST., LONDON, ENG.,  
has opened an office, Room 27, 697 BROADWAY, N. Y., where  
orders for his celebrated Army and Navy accoutrements will be  
promptly attended to. Samples shown.

**A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY,** stand-  
ing in the middle of the list, desires to transfer with a Second  
Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Box 1,662, San Francisco, Cal.

**A CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY WISHES TO TRANS-  
FER** into the Infantry. Address DELGADITO, care of  
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**ANY CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY (WHITE)** desir-  
ing to transfer into (white) Cavalry, may address, stating in-  
dications, etc., CAVALRY, office ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**A Captain of Infantry, of March, 1867,** stationed at  
one of the most desirable posts in Wyoming Territory, wishes  
to transfer into the infantry or cavalry with some officer of  
the same rank stationed on the Pacific coast, East, or in the South.  
Address, J. B. D., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY,** ranking  
from July 28, 1866, and serving at one of the most pleasant  
posts in the Department of the Gulf, desires to exchange with  
another of same date. No objection to a colored regiment. Address  
SMITH BROWN, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**U. S. MILITARY POST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,**  
Headquarters 58 Broadway, New York city. Address  
JOHN B. KETCHUM, Corresponding Secretary, etc.

**V. B. KING & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,**  
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bought and sold on commission. Attention given to the collection  
of *Allotments* from officers of the Navy and the investment thereof  
in the best securities or interest allowed thereon. Interest on all  
deposits.

VINCENT B. KING, HENRY W. MILLER,  
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange. Late Lt.-Commander U. S. Navy.

**NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE AZTEC CLUB.**

By request of the President of the club, an adjourned meeting  
will be held on the 14th of September, prox., at his residence, No.  
1,300 Locust street, Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

After the transaction of business, members are cordially invited  
to dine with the President at 6 P. M.

Members present in New York, on the morning of the 14th of  
September, will please meet and adjourn as above.

P. V. HAGNER,  
Brevet Brigadier-General, Treasurer.

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sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,  
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT,  
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Ad-  
miral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Ma-  
jor-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General Hart-  
man Bahe, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brigadier-General I. N.  
Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Gra-  
ham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm.  
M. Graham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral  
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

**ST. MARY'S HALL,  
FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA.**

RIGHT REV. H. B. WHIPPLE, D.D., Rector.

The seventh year will commence September 19, 1872. The school  
has an eminent corps of teachers, and for Christian culture and  
thorough scholarship will compare favorably with any school in  
the country. French and German are taught by native teachers.  
Applications for admission may be made to Bishop Whipple.

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them for business, West Point, or advanced standing in leading  
colleges. A high standard of scholarship and discipline will be  
maintained. The teachers are men of experience and culture, and  
reside in the school. The situation one of the most beautiful and  
healthy in Minnesota. Cadet organization. School opens Septem-  
ber 19, 1872. Terms \$300 per annum. For catalogues or admission  
address Rev. James Dobbin.

Bishop WHIPPLE, President, Mrs. General HALLOCK, Patron.

A SCREW-PILE light-house has been erected on the  
shoal known as "The Thimble," on Horseshoe Bar, in  
eleven feet of water at low tide, entrance to Hampton  
Roads, and the new light will be exhibited for the first  
time on the 10th of October, 1872, and every night  
thereafter, between sunset and sunrise. The "Wil-  
loughby Spit" lightship will, on the same date, be with-  
drawn, and a black buoy will mark its place. The focal  
plane is forty-five feet above mean tide, and the light  
should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel  
fifteen feet above the sea, at a distance of 12 nautical  
miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the  
4th order of the system of Fresnel, and will show a  
fixed white light varied by red flashes, the interval be-  
tween the flashes being thirty seconds. The iron-work  
of the foundation is painted black, and the superstructure  
white. Vessels going into Hampton Roads will pass to  
the southward of the light, and between it and the black  
buoy on Willoughby Spit.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expres-  
sions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable  
quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year  
should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer  
stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers  
of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX  
DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in  
advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order,  
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F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money,  
but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced  
to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by  
the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses  
by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever re-  
quested to do so.

As the work of establishing a rifle range for the  
National Guard of New York progresses, evidence  
comes in from all points not merely of the general  
interest felt in the Rifle Association and its work,  
which is of gratifying extent, but of the real im-  
portance and necessity of such an establishment in  
the military training of our citizens. The subject is  
one to engage the interest of the Army as well as  
that of volunteers and civilians generally. A dozen  
years of training has given the men who meet at  
Wimbledon a discipline and comprehension of a  
rifleman's duties which tells very perceptibly in  
the work at that range. More than that, it has made  
the English Volunteers a body of marksmen of  
really remarkable efficiency. Each year improve-  
ment is shown either in the increased accuracy of  
crack shots or in a general advance of marksmanship  
down the whole score—a much more valuable fruit  
of experience than the improvement of a few won-  
derful shots. The truth is that for every shot fired  
on the range, many thousand have been fired dur-  
ing the year in private, or at weekly or monthly  
meetings at district ranges. It is this preliminary  
drill that is the most useful part of the system, for  
it is this in which the great mass of volunteers and  
civilians take part. The picked sixty and the special  
prize winners serve to call out more extended  
efforts, like those intense electric currents which  
give rise to much larger though less intense induced  
currents of electricity.

But we need not go so far as Wimbledon for proof  
of the great results which spring from a faithful  
system of rifle practice. The committee which, on  
behalf of our Rifle Association, visited Canada to  
inspect the ranges there, bring home information  
which we are sure will be surprising to most of our  
readers. The Dominion has no less than seventy-six  
ranges for practice, one for each section of the  
country. Most of these are second rate, as might  
be expected in thinly-settled parts of the country.  
By second rate, we mean that they do not include  
a 1,000-yard range, which requires an extent of  
ground and a supply of targets that must task a  
small community's resources. But these lesser  
ranges have facilities for shooting at two, four, six,  
and some of them eight hundred yards. Compare  
that with the average distances in this country,  
where men meet to try conclusions harmlessly  
against a target. In the more thickly-settled parts  
of the Dominion are a number of ranges which are  
of the first order, and at them the grand meetings  
of the year are held.

It is easy to ascertain the effect of the ten or  
eleven years of training which the Canadians have  
had. The country is full of men who can come  
down here and compete with our best men; and  
among them is a fair, or rather a large proportion  
of men who would be accounted crack shots in any  
company. At Montreal this year one man made  
four bull's-eyes out of five shots at 1,000 yards. At  
Wimbledon last July the Canadian team, made up  
of eight selected men, took the prize against eight  
selected Englishmen. The day was bad for shoot-  
ing, the effects of a mirage being intensified by a  
peculiarly deceptive light; but the Canadians made  
an average of 66.5 against the 65.5 of the English-  
men. The result is all the more remarkable when

we consider the vast preponderance of population,  
and especially of trained population, which Eng-  
land has over Canada.

The military preparation of Canada is of no  
slight importance. Forty thousand active militia  
are trained every year and with something more  
than a show encampment and target-excursion  
drill. They are placed in camp, learn the duties  
of the soldier, and this personal instruction is sup-  
plemented and made efficient by enforced practice  
with the rifle. Thus Canada accumulates a force  
which, when well trained, is a formidable army.  
Her men understand themselves, their officers have  
experience of command, and the force is effective in  
the best sense of the word. If the Canadians ever  
fight at all, they will probably fight us, for there  
does not appear to be any body else with whom they  
can seriously quarrel. That such a contest is likely  
to come for many years, we doubt. Both peoples,  
so far as we know them, are seriously inclined to  
peace. We certainly have very little care for Can-  
ada, in spite of the talk across the border and in  
England. Were it not for the frequently repeated  
lesson of history, that no nation can hope to exist  
very many years without a war, our neighbors  
might abandon their well-arranged military sys-  
tem and keep their targets for peaceful practice.  
But if a war ever does arise between us, or between  
England and ourselves with Canada involved, the  
immediate consequences of meeting such well-  
drilled marksmen, unless we speedily emulate them  
in practice, will be unfortunate for us, whatever  
the result of the war may be.

We are glad that the military spirit of which the  
Americans have proved themselves the possessors,  
is to have an opportunity to express itself in legiti-  
mate and honorable methods of acquiring a knowl-  
edge of the most important duties of war. The  
range at Creedmoor, established by our National  
Rifle Association, will, from the necessity of the  
case, be a first-class range, and to an unusual de-  
gree, for with the exception of a few short ranges,  
all the targets will be at 1,000 yards distance, and  
shorter distances will have to be shot on the same  
ranges. Everything will at the start be as complete  
as it is possible to make it, and when the experience  
of others has been culled to the best of the mana-  
gers' ability, the future improvement of the range  
will be left to the criticism of use.

THE difficulty in the settlement of the United  
States and Mexican claims and counter claims ap-  
pears to be real. Advices from the Mexican capi-  
tal say that the Government confirms the action of  
Senor GUZMAN, the commissioner, and hint that  
his course was really determined upon before he  
left his own country. What the cause of dissatis-  
faction is has not come to light. It is true the Mex-  
icans—that is the people, or that part of the people  
who are claimants—complain that they really get  
nothing, for by the terms of the agreement the debts  
of each country, as determined by the Commission,  
are paid by the other government—that is, the debts  
of Mexico to our citizens will be assumed by our  
Government, which is expected to issue its bonds  
for the amount. Mexicans who prove claims against  
the United States will be paid by the Mexican  
Government, and the difference in the totals, if any,  
will be adjusted between the Governments.

Mexican bonds are not held in very high esteem,  
even by the citizens of that Republic, and our  
neighbors are in the habit of looking upon their  
counter claimants, many of whom live just over the  
border, and mix with them in business or social re-  
lations, as the favored party. Undoubtedly we are  
better off in this affair than our opponents, but it  
is through no fault or injustice in the terms of our  
settlement. It springs from the better credit of a  
great and rich country, and it would be manifestly  
absurd if that richer country should satisfy the  
claims of a foreign people, while its own citizens  
were forced to trust their fortunes to a government,  
whose ability to pay is much inferior. There is, in  
fact, in the method of adjustment nothing at which  
the Mexicans can take exception, disagreeable as it  
may be to them to see their demands transferred  
from a good to a poor debtor.

It may be that the Indian claims, to the settle-  
ment of which by the Commission Senor GUZMAN  
objects, offer the Mexicans a balance in their favor

and thus promise to lessen the sum of their ultimate debt to this country, or even counterbalance it altogether. That is a subject for exact information, which cannot be possessed by any but the Commission. But we are strongly of opinion that the number and importance of the inroads by Mexican Indians upon our frontiers are far greater than those of American Indians upon our neighbors, and the wholesale rejection of these claims ought to be beneficial to our opponent. Certain it is, that in rejecting these claims, the Commission threw out what would have been the most unprovable class among claims, the wildness of which in general we have before pointed out. We trust that the deadlock in the Commission is only temporary, and that its work, which is salutary and just in the main, will be resumed.

THE ill success which "Colonel" CLAFLIN had in her project of recruiting a "female regiment" in New York, reminds one, by contrast, of the fact that in Paris a considerable part of the Communist army was composed of women. There was, for example, a battalion of them organized in the Twelfth arrondissement, whose duties were something like those of a provost guard. It hunted up the drafted men who did not respond to the call of the Commune, and slaughtered them without trial. The prosecution of one of these wretches shows that her regiment wore a red stripe on the arm, and belonged to the Eloi club—so called from its armory, which was the Saint Eloi church. When it had captured a fugitive conscript it marched him on in front of the battalion, and if he was obstinate, shot him on the spot. The hags of 1789 were not more bloodthirsty than these furies of 1871. During our war, though there was wild talk of forming female regiments, and though, as in revolutionary days, there were plenty of female spies, and occasionally a recruit who hid her sex to fight with her lover, or now and then a Spartan matron who shouldered a gun when her home was invaded—yet, we never heard of a regular regiment of Amazons like those of Paris. But, if we had, perhaps their mission also would have been to shoot prisoners in cold blood, murder timid citizens, rob churches, and burn cities with petroleum. It is only "highly civilized" or half-civilized communities, provided they are passionate by nature (say Parisians or Paraguayans) that give us the spectacle of female soldiery—of course we do not speak of those harmless *militaires*, the natty *vivandieres*, whose conquests are chiefly in other fields than those of Mars. Still, let us not make a false generalization; it was the dregs of Paris that furnished her *petroleuses*, and the dregs of great cities are much the same everywhere. The New York riots of 1863 were marshalled in part by viragos.

To every branch of military instruction the present French government is giving the keenest attention, as if nothing were to be left undone to restore the French army to a condition of the highest efficiency. Among other things to this end orders have been issued for the exercise of the troops of all arms in the operation of railroads. The engineers are to be specially instructed and exercised in the construction of railways, from the preparation of the road-bed and the building of the bridges, to complete working condition. But the infantry is expected to supply from its ranks skilled men, who have formerly been connected with railroads, to be formed into sections to operate the trains and for the station service. The whole army, however, will be practised in embarking and disembarking with celerity and order upon the trains, and in the formation, at the points of departure and of arrival, of special detachments to ensure against confusion or the least disorder from any cause.

The cavalry, in addition to the exercise of embarking themselves and their horses, are to be specially trained how to render railways unserviceable. A special commission, presided over by General DE COFFINIERES, is engaged in the preparation of the regulations that are to govern these exercises in all their parts and details. But at the same time the under-officers, graduates of the Staff-School, are to visit personally the several principal railway stations and there acquaint themselves thoroughly with the whole method of working a road in every detail, and are also to look into the Prussian system as pur-

sued at Pantin; and these tours are to be repeated until the French staff shall become thoroughly trained in the practical operation of railways upon the largest scale as a means of military transportation.

THE pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique have lately had assigned to them as a subject for their competitive essay, *Comment une nation se releve-t-elle?* "How does a nation recover?" It seems to us that the students need not search further for their answer than the last half century's record of Prussian history. In 1807, after NAPOLEON had conquered at Jena, and dictated terms in Berlin, a famous French author, JOSEPH DE MAISTRE, wrote: "Nothing can reestablish the power of Prussia; this famous edifice has crumbled in the twinkling of an eye, and it has crumbled forever. It lasted even a shorter time than the coat of its architect, for the last coat of FREDERICK II. is in Paris, very well preserved, and in good enough condition to long survive the Prussian monarchy." No German of today speaks more confidently than this of the downfall of France, or less suspects the possibility of her resuscitation than did DE MAISTRE suspect that of Prussia. Nations are not so easily annihilated.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER THOMAS L. SWANN, commanding U. S. steamer *Wachusett*, under date of Cuxhaven, August 17, asks us to give space to the subjoined correction of a statement which appeared some weeks since in the *London Pall Mall Gazette*. The correction was sent to that journal after its publication of the article in question. The erroneous statement was considered of such importance as to warrant its telegraphing across the Atlantic, and one hasty New York daily characterized the proceeding as "another high-handed outrage by American naval officers abroad." The telegram was repeated in our issue of the 3d ult. simply as a newspaper report. Lieutenant-Commander SWANN desires, as he says, to correct it "in a paper devoted exclusively to the publishing of reliable news pertaining to the service, not so much for his own special peace of mind, as in order to state that we are not quite so ignorant of the principles of common as well as of international law as might otherwise appear." We add the letter referred to:

SOUTHAMPTON WATER, Aug. 2, 1872.

Editor of *Pall Mall Gazette* (London):

SIR: Having seen an item copied in the local papers from your valuable journal, emanating from the pen of your correspondent at Brussels, and substantially as follows, viz.: "That the U. S. corvette *Wachusett* enlisted at Antwerp about 100 Belgian sailors, among them a number of minors, without the consent of their parents; that the latter lodged a complaint with the maritime police, as the captain of the *Wachusett* refused to release his juvenile Belgian crew, but that the affair had however been arranged satisfactorily," etc.—I beg leave to correct your singularly incorrect correspondent, as our brethren of the press in America are apt, in their eagerness for news, to quote what may sometimes prove to be very bad authority.

The facts are simply these: Some forty (not 100) Belgians were shipped for the fleet when in Antwerp, only one of whom (a stout lad of twenty) was claimed as a minor by his mother, though he, on the contrary, stoutly averred himself to be of age. He was released at her request, without the interposition of the authorities, and no other similar instance occurred. As your correspondent would make American naval officers as ignorant of the law in question as well as of the principles of international courtesy, I have respectfully to request of you to give place in your columns to the foregoing statement, and to subscribe myself,

Your very obedient servant,

THOMAS L. SWANN.

Lieutenant-Commander, Commanding U. S. steamer *Wachusett*.

THE newspaper reports from the Indian country are so proverbially untrustworthy that we are not surprised to get a denial of the truth of a story which attracted wide attention and much unfavorable comment last week. It was reported, with a precision of detail pretty sure to deceive the unwary, that a Government train of thirty-six mule trains loaded with supplies for Fort Lyon, was attacked between Carson City and Fort Lyon, by 200 Arapahoes under Little Raven, with the wildest ferocity, the wagons burned, the contents carried off, the mules run off, fifteen men of the train left wounded or dead, and fifteen missing, supposed to be captives. "The train," adds the report, "was under escort of Lieutenant McFarland (?) of the Sixth United States Cavalry, with 100 men, but being nine miles in the rear at the time of the massacre, no protection could be afforded." Of this latter statement some daily papers, fond of decrying the Army, have made great capital as if it was the military custom to lag behind. To this thrilling story

we get answer from Leavenworth under date of the 2d. "Official despatches received at General Pope's headquarters deny the report of Indian outrages between Carson and Fort Lyon. One of the despatches is from Lieutenant-Colonel Niell, Sixth Cavalry, and is dated at the camp near Fort Hays September 1, and sub-dated Fort Wallace September 2. Colonel Niell says Lieutenant Baldwin reached Fort Hays from Fort Lyon by way of Fort Wallace on Friday, and heard of no disturbance."

THE United States board upon breech-loading small-arms, convened at the Army headquarters in New York on Wednesday the 4th inst. This board consists of Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, president, with Colonel P. V. Hagner, Ordnance Department; Colonel H. B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry; Major M. A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry; and Captain L. L. Livingston, Third Artillery, associate members. Second Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, is detailed as recorder of the board. General Terry not having reached the city on the 3d inst., through a delay of trains, a definite plan of procedure has not yet been perfected. We are requested to publish the subjoined notice to all persons interested in the small-arms industry:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD ON BREECH-LOADING SMALL ARMS,  
4th STORY ARMY BUILDING, COR. HOUSTON AND  
GREENE STREETS, N. Y., September 4, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who desire to submit samples, or to appear in person before this Board, that it is now in session at the above-named place.

All written communications will be addressed to the Recorder of the Board, and samples of arms will be received at the Board rooms between the hours of 10 and 3 daily, until further notice.

HENRY METCALFE, Second Lieutenant, Ordnance Recorder.

A petition subscribed by a large majority of the small-arms inventors of the country, asking the board to hold its sessions and trials upon the grounds of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmoor, has been submitted. The practical arguments in favor of this request of the small-arms people, we trust, may secure a favorable consideration for their appeal. A large entry of inventions, old and new, is anticipated. The board is disposed to show all the liberality, consistent with a systematic and practical conduct of its proceedings, to inventors, and that no one may be denied a chance of competition, we are authorized to state that arms, not as yet completed but now in course of construction, will be received up to the last day of trial. This generous concession on the part of the board gives our small-arms fabricants at least six weeks additional time for the construction of their models.

DURING the passage of the *St. Mary's* from Callao to the Sandwich Islands, when in latitude 18 deg. 35 min. N., long. 147 deg. 10 min. W., June 8, at 5:27 P. M., while setting the lee clue of the mainsail, which had been hauled up for repairs, the light of the lee main-tack caught J. A. Johnson, O. S., who was in the main rigging, and knocked him overboard. The vessel was on the starboard tack, wind abeam, under all plain sail, starboard topsail and topgallant-sails set, going 9 1-2 knots, with strong northeast trades and rough sea. The helm was put down, both life-buoys let go, boat cleared away, studding sails taken in, royals clewed down, courses hauled up, and the vessel brought by the wind with main and mizzen topsails aback. In two minutes from the cry of man overboard, the boat was lowered and pulling away from the ship. In thirty minutes from the time Johnson was overboard the boat had returned to the ship, his life saved, both buoys picked up, the boat hoisted in, the vessel filled away on her course, and sail made. Nothing could have surpassed the promptness with which the officers and men performed their duty, going through the whole evolution without noise or confusion. The different orders, following rapidly in succession, were quietly and promptly obeyed. No patent boat-lowering apparatus was at hand to facilitate the evolution, but it was done with the old-fashioned blocks and falls. The "rescue of a man overboard" will test the drill efficiency and discipline of a crew, as exhibited in the incident above mentioned. It is an occasion where all the noble feelings of the human heart are enlisted, and when each pulsation beats with double strength, and one dares scarcely breathe. A uniform station bill for "rescuing a man overboard" is something long desired and needed in our Navy. Each commanding officer has had his own bill, or one has taken the bill of another. All of them may possess merit in some particular point; but to combine all these good points, scattered broadcast, and make up from them a bill for uniform use throughout the Navy, is highly important. We understand the new bill which has been prepared by a board, of which Rear-Admiral Selfridge was senior member, is intended to supply this want. It is, we may say, a codification of the virtues of our own and other naval services. This is not only the case of the bill for "rescuing a man overboard," but of all the other quarter and station bills which have been prepared by the board. The subject of quarter and station bills has for years been under agitation; and the Navy Department has from time to time had boards of officers at work getting up a system for the Navy. Some how or other none of these bills have ever been published or brought into general use. The argument is often presented that an executive officer should have sufficient ability to prepare his own bills. This may be admitted, and few there are who cannot. But the point is to have uniformity—to have a bill which, if good, will pervade the whole service; one with which both officers and men will become familiar; one which will contain the same general principles whether for a third class or a first class vessel. In this way the efficiency of the service can be improved. The short time in which the evolution was performed in the case of the *St. Mary's*, under extraordinary circumstances of wind and sea, is worthy of commendation.

## WIMBLEDON CAMP.

THE picturesque beauty of the county of Surrey is proverbial in England, and, if there is one part of it in the vicinity of London more exquisitely pretty than another, it is the spot selected for the July annual meeting of the British National Rifle Association. Wimbledon is one of those country resorts occasionally to be met with in England on the confines of great manufacturing cities, almost touching upon the black smoke, but offering to the weary citizen, in place of the heat, dirt, and unrest of crowded streets, fresh air, and green fields, and by-lanes. But a half-hour's ride in the train from Waterloo bridge, during which one appears to be perpetually travelling through interminable London, and but ten minutes' ride from the river-side town of Putney—the scene of many a well contested boat race—the common of Wimbledon, on which the camp is pitched, overlooks some of the most charming scenery to be found any where in Surrey. Richmond, in the distance, close upon Bushey Park, with its glorious acres of towering chestnuts; the Thames meandering along like a thread of silver in the beautiful landscape, for the time cut off by the trees, and again reappearing from behind some picturesque eyot; the country beyond undulating throughout, now opening into tablelands of rugged heather-covered commons, then falling into cultivated valleys, or rolling in deeply wooded plantations to the verge of well-trimmed fields and gardens; and the substantial, well-looking English houses dotted here and there, go to make up a picture whose charming combination of natural beauties cannot be found elsewhere out of England. Saying that we have chosen the direct line from the huge city by the London and Southwestern railway, conveyance for the moderate sum of sixpence can be had from Wimbledon town to the common itself, on approaching which one catches sight of a dazzling range of distant tents, breaking the luxuriant view of Richmond Park, with its magnificent groves of trees. For a shilling, that goes towards defraying the expenses of the meeting, we are free of the camp, which perhaps the reader will be good enough to join us in inspecting. The ground upon which the tents are pitched is enclosed by a boarding, running round nearly the whole extent of the common for about five miles. Entering by the main, or "Putney carriage entrance," which is almost blocked by constant and successive arrivals of omnibusses, carts, cabs, vans, barouches, gigs, and phaetons, the first object that strikes the eye is the admirably appointed tramway managed by troopers of the Royal Military Train, and laid down by men of the Royal Engineers for the use of volunteers and others in camp. This railroad, as we should term it, runs from a little beyond the 600-yard range past nine other ranges, extending probably for a distance of a little over half a mile, to the executive officer's tents, thus affording facilities for the immediate adjustment of any nice point that may arise at these ranges during the shooting. The charge for the ride is three pence, and, adopting this inexpensive method of getting to the extreme left from where we entered, we find ourselves in the camp of the Grenadier Guards—selected men from that regiment who for a slight remuneration act as "markers" at the butts. A special feature of this camp—which, by the way, is a perfect model of cleanliness and neatness—is its field hospital tent. This, with another in the immediate vicinity of the volunteer camp itself, is under the charge of one of the most experienced surgeons in the British army—Surgeon-Major Wyatt, of the Coldstream Guards—an officer who originally earned his reputation for treatment of gun-shot wounds in the Crimea, and who since then has added to his military surgical knowledge by passing through the horrors and privations of the Prussian siege of Paris as a volunteer on the Medical Staff of that capital. His colleague is an officer who should be known to us, for he saw service with our Army at the siege of Vicksburg. His name is Mayo—Assistant Surgeon Mayo of the "Devil's Own"—and he wears upon his breast the decoration of the Iron Cross for Services rendered in the German hospitals during the late war. Peeping into the officers' mess tent, rough-and-tumble, but redolent of the good things that lay temptingly displayed for the seven o'clock dinner, and bestowing a cursory glance upon the tents of the men and the military canteen, we walk a short distance to the two 1,000-yard ranges. The thought at once occurs to us, "But who on earth can see the targets?"

"Do you mean to say," we ask in a friendly way of a staff sergeant in scarlet, standing at the firing point; "Do you mean to say men put a bullet on that target scientifically, without 'fluking'?"

"I rather think they do," replies our new found military friend, "if they didn't do something more than merely to put the bullet upon the target, if they didn't for instance, make a 'bull's eye' occasionally, or maybe a 'centre,' the Queen's prize of £250 I'm thinking would go a begging."

We express our astonishment, the targets appearing

to our inexperienced eyes like upright posts on the horizon, and pass on. A few yards, and we are at one of the firing points of the 600 yards range, where we find a match going on. There are four targets at this one range, and consequently there are four squads hard at work, an officer of the regular service and a staff sergeant being in charge of each squad. Every man is in the uniform of his corps, black, gray, green, or red, and the weapon used is the Snider breech-loading rifle. A man steps forward with military precision, there is no slouching, halting, or hesitating, a perfect silence is maintained, crack goes the rifle, ping flies the bullet, a disc appears, from the mantlet of the marker, over the spot made by the bullet upon the target, an "outer" says the sergeant, "two" says the officer, and "two" is scored on the books of both. We stay here awhile and find the contest is the second stage of the "Alexandra" prize, founded by the Princess of Wales. The value of the prize is £50, and the conditions are seven shots from any position at 600 yards. This £50 is in addition to £752 worth of prizes shot for in the first stages of the "Alexandra;" the winners in the first being allowed to shoot in the second. Further on we come to a second 600 yards range, with targets marked 5, 6, 7, 8; shooting going on as before. An officer is good enough to warn us of there being more than fourteen of these 600 yards ranges ahead, so we get back to the tramway, and in a few minutes find ourselves in the canvas village of the Volunteer Camp, and in the group of Council Tents, where are to be found the official staff each in his separate department. A few brief remarks about the council, of which it may be as well to state, the Earl of Ducie is the present President. During the meeting the council resides *en permanence* at the camp, and upon it devolves the routine administration of every matter connected with the inner life of the camp; the arrangement of the details in accordance with the varying items of each day's programme; the determining of disputes which are constantly arising between the several competitors, requiring great nicety and discretion in their adjustment, and the general receipt and disbursement of the funds of the Association. Subordinate to this species of supreme court, any decision of which is absolutely final, is the executive officer, a captain of Royal Engineers; the secretary, an army officer, the head of the Statistical Department, an army officer, and the resident royal engineer, Captain Drake. Besides these, officers of the regular army likewise fill the positions of camp commandant, camp adjutant, and camp quartermaster, but it must be borne in mind that all officers of the regular service on duty at the camp are employed there at the special request of the Association itself, and not by way of interference on the part of the War Office. The meeting lasts for a fortnight, and during that period the most rigid military discipline prevails in camp. No amusements whatever are permitted after eight P. M., and all dances, picnics, and fireworks are absolutely prohibited until the last Saturday before the camp is struck. At daybreak is gunfire, and at 5 A. M. the bugles sound the reveille. At 8:30 parade is called, and at 8:45 the different squads are marched off to the ranges, where firing takes place at nine precisely. At twelve noon "cease firing," is sounded, and an interval of rest is allowed until two, when firing commences again and continues to gun-fire at six o'clock. After this hour the time is the men's own until "last post" is sounded at 9:30 P. M., when all lights must be put out, and the officers of the day go their rounds. As to the conveniences of the camp: The War office for a trifling sum lend the tents to the Association, one, with the necessary bedding, water-proof sheeting, etc., being allowed to every four men except, of course, in the case of officers. All cooking utensils are provided by the men themselves, and each regiment also provides its own cooks, and makes its own arrangements for messing; it may be observed, however, that there is a fine building on the ground kept by an experienced restaurateur from which are daily issued provisions most excellent by thousands. We subjoin some items in the list of prices laid down by the Association.

## FIRST CLASS.

	s.	d.	c.
Breakfast.....	1	3	or 30
Dinner with soup.....	1	6	" 36
Ditto, with soup and fish.....	3	6	" 82
Supper.....	1	0	" 25
Cup of tea or coffee.....	0	3	" 6

## SECOND CLASS.

Breakfast.....	1	0	or 25
Dinner.....	1	6	" 36
Supper.....	1	0	" 25
Cup of tea or coffee.....	0	2	" 4

The personal comfort of the men in camp is not lost sight of, there being an excellent covered lavatory with accommodation for one hundred, where for a penny, soap, clean towels, and all the necessary convenience for washing, and brushing up, are provided; moreover the

association permits a shoe-black brigade to reside in camp for the benefit of members. Before "doing" the camp *in extenso*, for it must be remembered that we are but yet at the council tents, it would be as well passably to note certain other conveniences in this camp of the British National Rifle Association. First and foremost we have a police camp and a police office: very necessary to warn off evil doers. Then we have a telegraph office under the direction of competent clerks, close upon the sister department, the post-office. A short distance from both is a newspaper office, hard by to a very large tent forming a canvas club room, the lounging and reading place of the camp *quid nuncus*. Exactly opposite the large refreshment building is the exhibition tent, which we have no time to go through; but just peeping into it we see upon lengthy blue velvet covered tables, guarded by policemen, thousands upon thousands of pounds' worth of prizes; two especially catching the eye, the Elcho challenge shield of oxidized silver that requires four stout fellows to carry it, and the yet more massive silver cup presented by China, of such exquisite workmanship, that it occupied its engraver, Lee Ching by name, two long years in engraving it. Leaving the "exhibition" we next come upon the great "bell tent" erected to protect the camp folk from the sun's rays during the celebration of divine service on Sundays; and another excellent Wimbledon institution, a place of gossip and a haven of rest erected exclusively for the use of lady visitors.

Starting from where we were before entering upon this last digression, nearly opposite to us running almost due south, is the Wimbledon Bazaar, a bazaar in the Indian sense, a long narrow street of tents gaily decorated with flags, and banners, thronged by volunteers in uniforms of every color and pattern, some with Indian puggeries, some with white cotton turbans (for the heat is great), all hurrying to and fro like ants upon a sandhill, every other man carrying a gun upon his shoulder, each, with a look indicative of business. This bazaar is simply a street of tents owned by many of the leading London tradesmen selected by the association, who offer for sale articles for volunteer and military use, and novelties in the form of camp necessities. We'll just for a moment look into one to give the reader an idea of the kind of things offered for sale. Here in tent No. 1, for instance, is an excellent and simple valise kit, tested and found to answer well in the field, for carrying the regulation 40 lbs weight of necessities to which all subalterns in the British army are restricted. Not far off is a camp bedstead, which in one form is a comfortable bed, being convertible in a few seconds into a table and two chairs, the whole weighing but 20 lbs. Here is another little camp luxury in the shape of a valise weighing 7 1-2 lbs. in which the inventor packs a truckle bedstead, air pillow, bath, washstand, basin, bucket, campstool, box of candles, and lantern, the weight being 29 lbs. 14 ozs.

Stay, what is this? Office of the *Earwig: Editor's Box*. Yes, the volunteer camp at Wimbledon has its daily newspapers printed in camp, and edited in camp and sold exclusively in camp, and the proceeds of its sale, after paying expenses, go toward buying a charming work of art, of blue enamel and gold in the shape of an Earwig for the supporters of the journal making the greatest score at 500 yards with the Snider rifle.

Now we must have a look at the arrangements of the camp of these volunteers who are the actual supporters of this meeting. Facing south still, the *coup d'œil* is exquisitely pretty. To the right is the Windmill left for picturesque beauty, but never working. Then the cottage with its charming tents, gardens, parterres of beautiful flowers—hospitable owner of the whole for the time being—Earl Ducie, the President. In front runs a perfect forest of flagstaffs from one of which flies our own National ensign side by side with the ensigns of France and England. Then the group of council tents, to which we have already referred; to the immediate left of us being the fine building ornamented with flowers, baskets, and decorations—known to residents as "Jamiesons," but to the reader as the Wimbledon refreshment tent. Away to the front are the butts again, ranges 1,000, 800, 500, 600, 200 yards, not forgetting the "running deer"—with the rich back-ground of Cormbe Wood in the distance. It is just after "gun fire" at 6 o'clock, and the evening is getting on, and the canvas city with, to be precise—its 2062 residents, wears a good deal of the look assigned to Vanity Fair in old illustrated editions of the "Pilgrims Progress." The work of the day is over, the firing has ceased, the excitement of making up the scores has been got through and the deserted butts look in the distance like phantom targets. The mess dinners have been finished and have reached the cigar and coffeestage, and the volunteers are out and about, enjoying themselves in the eventide; as we pass the well kept garden of the N. R. Association's Secretary to turn

round by the tasteful encampment of the camp staff glorious with the floral display of bedded plants, and trickling fountains, on our way to the camp of the Civil Service Regiment. We find that the London corps having regimental camps here this season are the Victoria's, the Hon. Artillery Company, the Civil Service, the 87th Middlesex, the London Rifle Brigade, the 2d and 3d City of London, the London Irish Regiment, the St. George's, the South Middlesex, the 19th Middlesex, and the Queen's Westminster volunteers. Passing down through a long alley of tents some eight lines deep on both sides, each tent, with a pretty little pennon of the colors of the regiment flying from its peak, we come upon the camp of the Victoria's, a celebrated London corps, some nine hundred strong, whose uniform is of black, thickly braided with black velvet facings, something after the style of that worn by the Black Brunswick's in the picture we are all so familiar with. This camp is a perfect model as far as all its arrangements go, from the tent troughs dug to let off the rain to the admirable field kitchen under the supervision of volunteer corps. The band of the regiment is playing in the enclosure in front of the officers' mess tent, which, by the way, is a perfect gem of a garden, and there are some hundred of guests present in the shape of a bevy of ladies in the brightest of muslin dresses.

Marking down an index pointing to Glen Albyn, our eye catches sight of "the Ruddy Lion rampant in gold" and we know that we are upon the camp of the London Scots regiment. There right in front of us forming one side of a square of tents is a beautiful marquee well decorated with stags' horn moss, stags' heads, and thistles, reminding us at once of the Land o' cakes, the mess tent of the officers and members of the Scottish regiment of London volunteers. Hardly any of the tents as far as we can guess by peeps through the open curtain chinks are occupied solely by their lawful inmates, and in the gaily planted enclosure reels are being danced, and Scottish sports and pastimes indulged in, the sight of which would rather astonish some of us Americans who don't know what an immense amount of fun a Scotchman gets out of throwing about an average sized cannon ball. Nearly all the regimental camps are in appearance the same except in the matter of distinctive floral decorations. The St George's Rifle regiment, for instance, prides itself on its roses, the badge of the corps; the Civil Service on a very choice collection of carnations and geraniums; the London Irish volunteers, as befits them, are nice in the matter of shrubs, everything looks very green, the turf is well watered, and well rolled in front of their encampment; the Hon. Artillery Company pay much attention to ferns; the Queen's Westminster to little beds of mignonette and geraniums, and so on; each encampment vies with its neighbor in presenting as charming an appearance as possible. It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the amount of hospitality shown to visitors to Wimbledon; most camps that we have visited are in this respect the same, but if there be one regiment at Wimbledon more hospitable than another, it is the regiment recruited from members of the English Civil Service, and to this camp we take upon ourselves to advise all American gentlemen to go, if they want to understand what is meant by English hospitality, refinement, and courtesy. The stranger shall know this camp by its blue ensign, with the Prince of Wales' crown and feathers as its heraldic bearing; and the members of the Civil Service regiment by their uniform of iron gray, blue facings, and silver.

We are warned that the length of this article has already exceeded its proper limits, but before bringing it to a close we must say just one word about the shooting. The Government weapon, the Snider breech-loading Enfield rifle, is what the association requires all volunteers to shoot with in competing for the principal prizes, and the ranges obligatory are from 200 to 1,000. Heading this list is the Queen's prize, the aggregate value of which this year is about eight thousand dollars. The first prize is £250, which entitles the winner to the gold badge or championship of the meeting. A certain excellence is required at every one of the ranges from 200 to 1,000 to enable a man to win. Besides these prizes are others found by the late Prince Consort of the aggregate value of \$3,000; any rifle may be used in this competition provided its weight does not exceed ten pounds. Then come the Alexandra prizes of the aggregate value of \$3,800; the Windmill prizes of \$1,800; the Swiss Canton prizes of \$3,500; the Prince of Wales' prize of \$500, in all of which competitions the ranges vary from 200 to 800 yards, and the rifle to be used is the Snider-Enfield. The total value of the prizes to be shot for, including challenge cups, exceeds considerably one hundred thousand dollars, the conditions mostly varying in each competition. We hadn't an opportunity for witnessing much of the firing, but that the men made excellent scores may be known from the fact that at one

of the ranges there were so many top scores as to give rise to the saying that "a bad 20 (i. e. the maximum number of points) was useless because it would be beaten on working out the ties." C. EYRE PASCOE.

#### HOW TO TREAT THE INDIANS.

WE have received from the Secretary of the Interior the published report of the Hon. William Welsh, in regard to the Indian missions of the Episcopal Church, and extract the following suggestions as to the treatment of the Indians:

I cannot close this report without asking that the consideration of the Indian office and of the Department of the Interior, and so far as it may be necessary, of the President of the United States, be given to the following subjects of practical importance to the Indians and to the various religious bodies called upon to aid in civilizing them.

As to the North Pacific Railroad, he says:

This subject is of such grave moment, requiring such a combination of Governmental power and intelligent philanthropic consideration, that I suggest the appointment of a commission, comprising officers of the Army, of the railroad, and men of intelligence, who have the confidence of Indians and can properly represent their interests.

Speaking with Indians as their friend, without being connected with the Government or the road, I assured them that nothing could prevent its completion, unless it was a power that could hinder the sun from shining or the clouds from giving rain. I told them that their Great Father in Washington had not power enough to prevent the railroad from being made, even if he desired it, but that I felt sure he would not allow any rights of the Indians to be trampled upon, as he was their avowed friend. I told them that wise men would this season confer with some of the Indian tribes on the subject, and if they had any just claims, I was confident that such would be properly considered and settled, unless there was an attempt on the part of Indians to resist the Government. The Indians on reservations can, to a certain extent, influence those who are roving, but the presence of a large military power can alone insure peace.

Allow me to ask, through you, that officers of the Army on the Missouri be directed to prevent the landing of whiskey on or near Indian reservations. The influx of low whites to the line of the railroad is well calculated to aggravate Indians; therefore, at this time it is especially important that the existing trade in whiskey should be stopped. It may become necessary to declare all that region Indian country, and for a time to allow no traffic of any kind except through licensed traders, who have too much at stake to violate the severe existing laws. A military commander can suppress this illegal traffic by a very summary process, whilst appeals to territorial courts have thus far presented little obstacle to it.

Allow me to suggest that notice be given, through all Indian agents, that hereafter Indians who go on war parties against other Indians located on reservations, shall receive the same treatment as if attacking white persons, and that Army officers be directed to carry this order into effect. This notice should also extend to horse-stealing parties, as that is often the avowed intention of war parties, and the life of Indians is always taken when they attempt to thwart horse-thieves. It is vain to try to make industrious, self-supporting citizens of the Pawnees, the Ponkas, the Arickarees, and other peaceable Indians, who are subject to raids from the Sioux, unless these war parties can be effectually stopped.

I ask you to consider the propriety of disallowing, as soon as may be, the customary biennial hunt, now made under authority from your office. Where Indians are supplied with animal food, clothing, and shoes, there is no necessity for their hunting, whilst it promotes vagrancy, and tribal animosity, and hinders them from making material progress in agriculture or the mechanic arts. Intelligent Army officers and agents are of the opinion that it costs less to the people to feed Indians on their reservations until they can be incited to self-support, than to allow them to go on hunting parties. The rights of the frontier settler should no longer be invaded and his larder emptied by these wandering Arabs, whose appetite he does not like to refuse to satisfy. The hardy pioneers of civilization complain sadly of these hunting parties, and Army officers find it very difficult to determine between them and a war party.

I ask that an order be issued obliging Indian agents within sixty days after the receipt of the direction, to issue rations to families and not to bands, as is commonly practiced. Congress has decreed that no more treaties shall be made with Indians, having in view the importance of dissolving their tribal relation, and preparing them for citizenship. Hitherto superintendents, agents, and commissioners appointed to treat with Indians, have found it easier to bribe chiefs than to deal with the great body of the Indians. This practice is so injurious in many ways that it should be stopped. Indians have in most cases lost confidence in their chiefs, and they do not hesitate in their presence to declare that they have accepted bribes to induce them to sign dishonest treaties. The head soldiers, or as in some cases the "soldiers' lodges," hold the power, except where rations are issued to the chief and distributed by him. This feeding power gives the chief undue influence, and he often favors certain members of his band and neglects the superannuated, the widow, and the orphan.

Where rations other than beef and flour, the necessities of life, are issued, it is high time that the agents be directed to give notice that in six months after the issue of this order, rations of pork, sugar, coffee, tobacco, etc., or indeed any extra rations, shall cease, in the case of each man who does not in person, and in a manner satisfactory to the agent, cultivate the soil or engage in some other productive industry.

I propose that an order be issued to take effect on the 1st day of July, 1873, that no rations be issued to Indian children between the ages of eight and eighteen, who reside within a reasonable distance of a suitable school, unless they produce a certificate from the teacher that they have attended school not less than six months during the preceding year, and have conducted themselves with propriety.

At the Cheyenne agency some of the best Indians, with the view of greater security from the visits of hostiles, have located on the east bank of the Missouri river, near Fort Sully. In fulfillment of a promise made to the commander of that fort, I ask that, if possible, a title to farms may be given to such Indians; for white settlers are never likely to need this land, owing to the absence of rain. Indeed, it is averred that no white man has been able to support himself in that region, unless he was a thief or kept a whiskey rancho. This sweeping assertion, made by the most intelligent people in that neighborhood, is not applicable to a few wood-choppers located in the timber on the banks of the Missouri.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE students of the different French colleges are now being thoroughly trained in military exercises and manoeuvres, including sharpshooting and target practice, under the direction of infantry and staff officers.

THE French artilleryists have for some time been engaged in the most elaborate and extensive experiments at Calais and elsewhere to test the resistance of steel artillery with the most satisfactory results, as has already been officially reported.

TELEGRAMS from Paris say that a court-martial sitting at Paris for the trial of Communists has passed sentence of death upon La Francais and Cluseret, by reason of their contumacy in refusing to appear and answer the grave charges against them. General Chanzy has been appointed to the command of an army corps, with headquarters at Tours. The payment of the instalment of 500,000,000 francs of the war indemnity has already been effected by France.

THE Paris *Patrie* continues the publication of statements relative to the position of affairs between France and Germany, which tend to have a disquieting effect upon the public mind. The inhabitants of Sedan are draping their houses and avenues in anticipation of the anniversary of the capture of Sedan by the Germans, and it is said that the German troops, now partially occupying that place, threaten to forcibly remove such emblems of mourning.

It was thought that the only German color captured during the late war by the French, was taken by the troops of Ricciotti Garibaldi, but in his recent work, "The Army of the Rhine," Marshal Bazaine states that a Prussian color was taken by the French at the battle of Mars-la-Tour. The *Magdeburger Zeitung* admits the main point of assertion, deeming it possible that the French found the shreds of the colors of one battalion, which after the battle had nothing left on its pole except a few rags, the rest having been shot away and turned them over as trophies of war.

THE *Courrier de Lyon* announces a new expedition to the North Pole now preparing, to discover the long-sought passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans. M. Octave Pavy, nephew of the former Bishop of Algiers, and secretary, companion, and friend of the well-known traveller Lambert, is to command the expedition. During the last three months M. Pavy has been at San Francisco preparing for his task, and will start from that port. M. Pavy proposes to abandon the route hitherto followed by navigators to the east of the American continent, in order to try by the west, which has never been attempted. The great difficulty will be to clear the ice which blocks the approach; but he hopes to find the Gulf Stream, which having crossed Behring's Straits, ought to meet farther on the ice streams from the north.

THE Statistical Department of Bavaria has just published the official return of the losses sustained by that country during the Franco-German campaign. The total killed are—162 officers, and 1,597 men; wounded, 561 officers, and 10,598 men; prisoners, 22 officers, and 1,088 men; missing, 2 officers, 2,363 men; grand total, 747 officers and 15,641 men. Of the total number of wounded, 118 officers and 1,189 men have since died. Of the number of missing 2 officers and 777 men are still wanting. The Army lost besides 1,603 horses. The most disastrous days for the Bavarian troops were those of the battle of Wörth (73 officers, 1,413 men, and 37 horses), of Sedan (213 officers, 3,876 men, and 221 horses); of the combat of Couloniers (58 officers, 1,274 men, and 361 horses); of Bazoches-les-Hautes (103 officers, 2,240 men, 295 horses); of Beaugency (90 officers, 1,981 men, and 276 horses).

ACCORDING to Dr. Henry Senour, the twenty-eight weeks' siege of Paris cost upwards of 50,000 lives to the civil population. He ascertains that 300,000 Parisians left Paris by rail before the investment; but 190,000 regular troops and 170,000 refugees from the suburbs entered the city; so that the population of Paris, on the whole, was raised from 1,800,000 to about 2,000,000, the excess consisting chiefly of men between twenty and forty years of age. The mean mortality of the four preceding years and of the following year for these twenty-eight weeks was 24,928; that for the twenty-eight weeks of 1870-'71 was 77,231—an excess of 52,303. The mortality fell unevenly on persons of various ages. Between fifteen and twenty-five it was multiplied sixfold. The general mortality was tripled. The mortality was least among men from forty to sixty; they took no part in active service, and had comparatively greater facilities for resisting cold and privation. The diseases which contributed chiefly to the immense mortality were six—small-pox, bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**MANUAL FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.**—The overshadowing event of the autumn will be the inauguration of rifle practice as the leading object of interest for our National Guard. Preparatory to that, the organizations should be giving themselves to the study of the Manual of Rifle Practice. This book just issued, and advertised elsewhere in these columns, is one of the most complete ever put forth for the use of the National Guard, combining as it does full details for instruction in rifle practice in the armory or in the field. With the introduction of a breech-loading rifle as the arm of the National Guard, the question as to the proper method of instruction in its use has become of the utmost importance. In all European countries marksmanship has been recognized as one of the most important parts of the school of the soldier, more than doubling the efficiency of the men, by giving them a steadiness and confidence in action not to be obtained by other methods, and particularly by preventing the waste of ammunition so apt to follow from putting a breech-loading arm in the hands of inexperienced troops. So thoroughly is this principle recognized, that the English army regulations assert officially "that a man who cannot shoot is useless, and an incumbrance to the battalion." (Revised Musketry Regulations, p. 7.)

Hitherto it has been generally supposed that skill in marksmanship could only be obtained by a long course of target practice; and this being frequently impracticable, the National Guard have been allowed to remain without instruction in rifle practice, many men serving their entire term of enlistment without firing a shot.

It is now, however, settled that, so far from actual target practice being the only way in which proficiency in marksmanship can be secured, men often shoot worse instead of better, from mere practice; and that by the system which is described in this work, it is as easy by drill alone to acquire skill in marksmanship as in the Manual of Arms. Nor could any system be imagined better adapted to the wants of such an organization as the National Guard. Its main principles are easily taught by instruction and example in the drill-room. The "position" and "aiming" drill upon which it is based can be gone through with in the same manner as any part of the "Manual," and the practice which constitutes perfection can be even had at home, in aiming at a wafer pasted upon the wall. Only the distance drill and target practice require to be performed out of doors, and a very fair proficiency in the use of the rifle at known distances can be acquired without these practices.

Desiring to submit nothing but what has been thoroughly tested by experience, the author, Captain Geo. W. Wingate, has made extensive use of the Revised Musketry Regulations of the British Army (being what is known as the Hythe system), of the *Exercice Reglement fur die Infanterie der Koniglich-Preussischen Armees* (Berlin, 1870), of Major Willard's "Manual of Target Practice" (adopted by the U. S. War Department in 1862), as well as of the French *Instruction provisoire sur le Tir, a l'usage des bataillons de Chasseurs a Pied*, together with the valuable suggestions contained in Lieutenant Russell's "Hand-book of Rifle Shooting," Bask's "Hand-book for Hythe," and several similar standard works.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—The officers of this command have made the first regular movement in the National Guard toward conforming to the new dress of the U. S. Army. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of officers held on Monday evening, the officers adopted the double-breasted coat, the new regulation sword, and the gold belt, discarding the sash. The majority, if not all, will wear these on the annual inspection. Great care is being taken in the regiment in filling all the vacancies with good and efficient officers. The steam pipes for warming the armory have been introduced, and the boilers and heaters are being placed under the sidewalk for safety, at an expense, in all, of \$9,000. The estimates for completing the armory have been made, viz., for introducing the lockers, muskets, racks, etc., and, judging from the designs presented, they will be very handsome. When completed, the regiment we learn, propose giving a series of exhibition drills and promenades concerts at the armory. The officers, generally led by Colonel Braine, are indefatigable in their endeavors to forward the interests of the regiment, and the regimental staff particularly, in anything that can promote its welfare. Colonel Braine is working hard for the regiment, and has succeeded in creating an *entente cordiale* among the officers, and the best of feeling among all members. On or about the 20th the regiment will be assembled for preparatory instruction in inspection. The officers are confident of inspecting at least 600 men, including a band of fifty-five and a drum corps of thirty members.

**THE DE BORST MANUAL.**—In accordance with a request made some time since by the Board of Officers of the Seventy-first Infantry, ex-Lieutenant Chas. F. De Borst has prepared a manual for the Remington breech-loading arm. This manual is also adapted to the use of Ward-Burton, Allen, Peabody, and other breech-loading arms. We do not at this time propose to review this neat little compilation, but instead will simply announce what its author claims, which is—First. The applicability to all other arms of similar mechanism. Second. Following the principles of General "Upton's Tactics;" executing the motions in different manner, only the appearance still being the same. Third. Substitu-

tions indispensable to use the new arm, and still retain the usual appearance of execution according to old manuals; and lastly, the first book of its kind published.

Mr. De Borst has always been known as an enthusiastic soldier and excellent tactician, but from a hasty glance at this book we observe that in many instances the author has adapted the Seventh regiment muzzle-loading manual to a system for the breech-loader.

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**—This command paraded last Monday evening, partially in celebration of the German victory of Sedan, and also for the purpose of paying homage to its commander Colonel Charles S. Spencer, who, like the Irishman, had been "six weeks in the country." The regiment paraded with full ranks, was "presented" to its popular commander at the foot of Chambers street, who was otherwise properly welcomed. Then followed the parade and escort to the residence of Colonel Spencer amid fireworks, etc., where a spirited address to the troops was delivered by this notable soldier of the National Guard. The whole affair was very happy, and an exhibition of universal esteem to the regimental commander.

**SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**—On Monday the members of this command and their numerous friends, military and civic, participated in the regimental picnic held at Jones' Wood. The regiment, under Colonel Cavanaugh, arrived on the ground little before noon, being headed by St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Band, and soon after arrival the fun commenced, which included dancing, Irish national games, target shooting, etc. The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the day, and every matter passed off exceedingly satisfactory to all concerned. The number of guests was large, including many National Guard officers, and hosts of distinguished Irish gentlemen, military and otherwise.

**SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.**—This command is first in the field, and under its soldierly-looking commander, General Funk, gives fair prospects of making a handsome display September 11 on the fine parade ground of the Second division, Brooklyn. The brigade is ordered to parade in full-dress uniform, with one day's ration, on the above date, for field practice and review by the major-general commanding First division. Brigade line will be formed in Great Jones street, right resting on Broadway, in column of companies closed in mass, at 8 o'clock A. M., the Third regiment Cavalry taking position on the right. The commanding officer Third regiment Cavalry will detail one sergeant and ten men to report to Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Smith, assistant adjutant-general, at brigade headquarters, at 7-30 o'clock A. M., for orderly duty.

Inasmuch as the troops are ordered out in full-dress, we presume this field day will not be very fatiguing as far as drill is concerned. The regiments of this brigade are, however, with one exception, without any regular full-dress, and as for the fatigue uniforms, scarcely a regiment has any really perfect or decent enough for a street parade; therefore under the circumstances the brigade commander can hardly be blamed for ordering out the command in its "best clothes" even for drill. The custom now in vogue, however, of parading troops for drill purposes in full-dress uniforms is in exceedingly bad taste, and should be avoided under almost all circumstances. The Second brigade is composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth regiments of Infantry, and Third regiment Cavalry, and of these the Eighty-fourth is really the only regiment that pretends to possess a National Guard full-dress (swallow-tail coat) uniform, and the only regiment in the brigade not thoroughly Teutonic in its native instincts.

**THIRD INFANTRY—TARGET PRACTICE OF COMPANY B.**—This, the inauguration in the regiment of target practice for 1872, leaves very much to be desired in many respects. In the first place the company followed a decidedly bad model, when a good one was at hand. Since the establishment of the National Rifle Association, and the publicity which has been given to its rules and to the excellent system of rifle practice put forth under its auspices, embracing the best features of all the European schools of musketry, there is no excuse for National Guard organizations, of this State at least, in following the obsolete traditions of the "target company." Such was unhappily the vicious model followed by Company B, Third regiment, at Mount Vernon, August 25, and the results soon became apparent. 1st. There were too many prizes, sixteen to only thirty-two men; 2d. There was very poor discipline exhibited, the babel of voices at the firing point being incessant; 3d. The practice took an unreasonable length of time, every man having to load for his three shots, instead of loaded rifles being ready at the firing point to hand to the competitors; 4th. In consequence of comments being allowed on the shots, men became nervous and excited when their turns arrived; 5th. The target was placed at the bottom of a slope, the firing point being above, and the sun in the eyes of the marksmen.

Under all these disadvantages thirty-two men fired with muzzle-loading Springfield rifles at paper targets twenty-one inches in diameter with a 2½-inch bull's-eye at one hundred and twenty-yards distance, three shots each, marksmen loading. Result: One man put in three shots, one of them a bull's-eye; six men put in two shots, no bull's-eyes; nine men put in one shot out of three at various distances, from the bull's-eye up to the extreme edge of the target, and every one who hit the target got a prize. This result was as might have been expected from men who had never been practiced in position or aiming drill, who in fact had never

had any scientific instruction in the use of the rifle, every individual following his own theories. One curious fact was noticeable. There are in Company B, as in most National Guard organizations, many men who had served through the war in volunteer regiments and some in regular regiments. Some of these men had even belonged to the sharpshooters and been accounted good shots, and yet most of them failed to hit the target at all. This tends to show that rifle practice must be constantly kept up to insure any real benefit, and becomes a great incentive to recruits, who are thus put on an equality with their more experienced comrades in this important matter of marksmanship.

The firing over, we regret to say that the objectionable model before referred to was still too closely followed, the day ending with a so called picnic, wherein lager beer was far too prominent a feature. We would suggest to the first lieutenant of this company, as a matter of etiquette, to say no more, that an officer in uniform (saving only his coat) is not in his proper place behind a bar, dealing out lager to the privates of his company. The effect of such a spectacle to observers, military or civil, is the reverse of favorable, and tends to point many a sneer at our militia.

In conclusion we would strongly recommend Company B and all the other companies of the Third Infantry to provide themselves with Wingate's Manual and to begin real scientific practice forthwith, if they hope to keep pace with the rest of the National Guard, and to rise to a level above that of the old rowdy "target companies."

As a question has been started in regard to the basis upon which such military organizations as join the National Rifle Association *en masse* are admitted, it may be well to state that they pay for the number present at last inspection, irrespective of any alteration in their strength during the year. This rule was adopted as giving the fairest idea of the effective strength of a company or regiment. The application is made by the commanding officer to the secretary, stating the number of men inspected, and transmitting a roll of such members of his company as he considers effective, and which may be greater or less than the number inspected. He only pays, however, for the number inspected, which is \$2 50 per man for first year and \$1 a year thereafter.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—The first annual prize meeting of Company F, of this command, was concluded on Saturday last at the regimental rifle range, Clifton, N. J. The following is the list of prizes and prize-winners:

**The Nursery Stakes.**—Restricted to men who had never won a prize in shooting; distances 100 and 200 yards, 5 shots at each distance; 5 prizes; highest possible score 40 marks—

	100 yds.	200 yds.	Total.
First prize \$10, Private Brill.....	18	14	32
Second prize \$8, Sergeant Jacobus....	14	14	28
Third prize \$7, Private Powers.....	11	13	24
Fourth prize \$6, Sergeant Magner....	11	13	24
Fifth prize \$5, Private Cocks.....	15	9	24

**General Competition.**—Open to all members and honorary members of the Company; distances 200, 400, and 500 yards; 5 shots at each—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
First prize, \$25, Priv. Carmichael..	14	5	17	36
Second prize \$20, Private Weed....	17	2	10	29
Third prize, \$15, Private Brill.....	10	14	4	28
Fourth prize \$10, Capt. Clan Ranald	12	2	7	21
Fifth prize, \$10, Serg't. Faloutre...	12	4	4	20

**The Officers' Challenge Cup.**—Open to active members only; to be won twice in succession or three times at intervals before becoming absolute property of winner; distances 200, 500, and 600 yards; 7 shots at each. Won by Private Brill. Total, 33.

**The Carmichael Prize, a Silver-Plated Cup.**—Open to company and regiment. Distance 600 yards, 10 shots. Won by Adjutant Harding. Total 17.

**Adjutant Harding's Prize, a Rifle.**—Restricted to the prize winners in foregoing competitions. Distances 150, 200, 400, and 500 yards, 5 shots at each distance. Won by Private Carmichael. Total 49.

**The Champion Medal.**—For highest aggregate score in the above four competitions was also won by Private Carmichael. **Remington's Prize, a Match Rifle.**—Open to the company and regiment. Distance 200, 400, and 500 yards, 5 shots at each distance. Won by Sergeant Faloutre. Total 33.

**THE SECOND CONNECTICUT'S VISIT.**—At a regular meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventh regiment, held on Monday evening, it was unanimously decided to offer the regiment as escort to the Second Connecticut on the occasion of its visit to this city, September 19. The regimental armory will be offered for the use of the visitors, and other courtesies usually extended to visiting organizations. A meeting of the officers will be held on Tuesday evening next, when the arrangements will be fully completed for the reception. Several other organizations, among them the Brooklyn Thirteenth, are taking measures to offer the Second the hospitable welcome it deserves.

**BOGUS TARGET COMPANIES AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—As the cool weather approaches we may expect to see our streets filled with marching mobs composed of fantastically clothed men calling themselves "Target Companies." In many instances formed from the most dangerous class of the city's population, these moving masses—they cannot be called organizations—adopt some cheap distinctive dress, such as a red or white flannel shirt, an ordinary military cap, etc., or if the weather is cold, cover themselves with old Army coats hired for the purpose of some enterprising second-hand clothes dealer. Muske's of the most inferior character are also hired in a similar way and placed in the unskilled

hands of these men, who, led by an equally demoralized band of musicians, proceed to some of the numerous parks adjacent to the city, to compete for prizes consisting of a plated cake-basket and the like, which have been obtained by "striking" a certain class of ward politicians, and others from private individuals. These assemblages as they pass through the streets are regarded even by the unmilitary eye with ridicule and disgust, to which is frequently added actual dread of them and their followers. These (some of whom, however, are more respectable in a social though not in a military sense) so called target companies have, in our opinion, done more toward bringing the National Guard into disrepute and retarding the progress of legitimate and systematic rifle practice than perhaps any other cause. The better class of the National Guard have refrained from target practice from an actual fear of being classed with these mobs, and for that reason alone if nothing else, we call upon the State to devise some means of suppressing these demoralizing target companies. But let us give some real evidence of the moral effect of bogus target companies as related by a correspondent who also has something to say on the uniform question:

"I was recently serving on the jury of the General Session when two men were arraigned for burglary and carrying burglars' tools. Much of the evidence was circumstantial, and the defence put in an *alibi*. One of the prisoners brought forward four men who swore positively to their being members of a fantastical company called the "Clown Town Rangers"; that the prisoner was also a member; that he was there transacting the business of the club and afterward spent some time in card playing, when they separated, the prisoner going to his home. Now the burglary was attempted at the very time sworn to, when the prisoner was devoting himself to another class of employment, drinking and card playing. The other prisoner had a mother, a sister, and friend who swore positively that the night in question he was confined to his bed with rheumatism and consequently could not have been engaged in burglary. The jury, however, thought different and rendered a verdict of guilty, when the policeman was sworn who stated what he knew of *alibis*. The four Clown Town Rangers were four professional thieves; a gang of 170 or 180 congregating on Tenth avenue, the terror of the neighborhood and the dread of those who even pass on the street. Life was imperilled, and no policeman's life was safe from night to night. As your paper is devoted to Army and Navy interests, and also that of the Volunteers or militia, do you not think that the next Legislature should be invoked to pass a law suppressing all target companies. It is no honor to respectable citizens to be classed with thieves and burglars, and the majority of the target company members well know that if their own members are not thieves, their parades are followed by gangs of pickpockets and robbers of the worst caste, who invariably kick up some row that generally results in bloodshed. Now what I desire to suggest is this, that our National Guards may recruit a good and unexceptional class of mechanics; that the men themselves who enlist will save in the expense, if the officers of the regiments which adopt the character and style of uniform, would confine themselves to uniformity of color, and that the material for non-commissioned officers and privates should not be better than that served out to the regular Army.

The uniform is the most costly outlay to the National Guardsman, and although I cannot but admire the costume of the Ninth, Seventy-first, and Sixty-ninth regiments, we cannot fail to observe that the finest broadcloth bedizened with gold lace is ill adapted to camp or field duty. The simpler the dress, the more serviceable. The British have discarded epaulets and all gold trimmings. The French have also discarded embroideries of every kind. The Austrian white and Russian green are also bereft of such finery, and they adopt the garrison dress in peace which they use in war. Why shall we not do the same? Economize in the matter of costume, simplify it, rendering it attractive, serviceable, and economical. My firm belief is, that hundreds are now kept from enlisting in view of the expense in dress which is the primary outlay; there are other very heavy dues which lead a man to hesitate rather than selfishly enjoy soldiering while the outlay affects the comfort of his family. Let us reform this abuse and our Guardsmen will find recruiting carried on with greater success and a better class of men to join the service. The Seventy-first or "American Guard" it is reported, is about to adopt the old Grenadier bearskin shakos. Never under the canopy of heaven has there been found a more unwieldy covering than this monstrosity of the nineteenth century. It has been discarded in every country and is more worthy a niche in Barnum's collection of unnatural curiosities than anything else we have ever seen used by the military of this country. The cost, too, must tell on the purses of the members, for the majority overrule the minority and, *notens volens*, the weaker party has to succumb. These changes sicken men who would wish to join. Dread of expense withholds many from joining. Just fancy! Thermometer 91 deg.; the Seventy-first parading with bearskin shakos in the deadly heat of summer! What tomfoolery, in view of the climate, the weight, and unwieldiness of that headdress. Pray use your influence and urge in your columns the necessity of retrenchment in the costuming of militia regiments, and you will be rendering a great boon to those who wish to join and give hope of some reform in this matter to those who feel a deep interest in the National Guard of this State.

A. W. H.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—Colonel Burger, commanding Twenty-eighth battalion, has appointed Adolph Schmitt quartermaster, vice Pape, promoted adjutant, and Assistant Surgeon Eugene Groux has been promoted surgeon, vice Rapold, resigned. The "Germania Mounted Rifles," Captain J. Fleischl, held its first annual target excursion on Wednesday last at Reents's Elm Park, Eighth avenue. Company G, First Infantry, Captain George Conover, will open the drill season by a reception and hop, to be given at the regimental armory September 10. The First last week promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Webster to the command of the regiment and Major Perley to the vacancy made by this promotion. On the first ballot Colonel Webster's father-in-law, Mr. Jones, was elected as commandant, but this gentleman, very properly, declined in favor of the officer finally chosen. The election for major is still pending, and from

appearances any number of captains of the regiment are ambitious for promotion. Company H, Captain Barthman, encamped for two days last week at Whitestone, L. I. This company is one of the five companies of the "Little First," as also is its commander. Its encampment, therefore, even for so brief a time, was exceedingly pleasant and instructive. The company, on its return, was received by Company G, of the First, and Company H, of the Eleventh. We devote considerable space in this and other portions of the JOURNAL this week to the interests of rifle practice, knowing from present activity in this branch of the service that everything connected therewith will be read with interest. The members of the National Guard will find in the well-prepared article on Wimbledon, published elsewhere, an exceedingly interesting description of those famous rifle grounds; and the reports of Captain Wingate and Colonel Rockafellar, on English and Canadian rifle practice, are likewise noteworthy. The resignations of Captain John Mannhardt and Lieutenant August Frick, of the Thirty-second, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief. Brevet Major John Kissel, of the "Karcher" Sharpshooters, has been again commissioned captain in the Thirty-second, which command, by the way, received last Saturday 300 Remington breech-loaders. The "Karcher" Battalion shoot at East New York September 23. The Forty-seventh will soon muster in a new company to fill the vacant letter H. Colonel Austen proposes taking the full benefit of section 13, Military Code, and will soon receive large accessions from a New York city regiment, one of whose companies, report says, is now in a somewhat disorganized condition on account of the refusal of its commander to comply with a petition of the members to resign. Captain William H. King, of the Forty-seventh, is subject to an election as major of the Thirty-second.

## THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

## MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.

The eleventh regular meeting of the board of directors of the National Rifle Association was held at 194 Broadway on Tuesday, September 3. The meeting was called to order at a quarter to 4 P. M. In the absence of the president, Major Geo. Moore Smith was called to the chair. Present, Messrs. Wingate, Peck, Woodward, Shaler, Smith, Harding, Powell, Squire. The secretary stated that he had received a letter from the Secretary of War returning thanks for the offer of the use of the gauge for the small arms board, and stating that the communication would be referred to that board for action. A letter from Captain Prince, U. S. A., in regard to the necessary height for embankments, was also read, together with a letter from the adjutant of the Seventy-first Infantry, N. G., stating that that regiment proposed to join the organization in a body, and requesting that they might be the first to have the privilege of shooting on the grounds. The treasurer's report was then read, showing receipts for August to be \$6,247, disbursements \$6,135.95, balance on hand \$111.05. The treasurer also stated that since making this report he had received the subscription of Company F, Twenty-second regiment, \$102.50, together with \$5 in addition, making the total sum in hand \$212.55. On motion the treasurer's report was received and referred to a special auditing committee, consisting of Messrs. Harding, Partridge, and Powell.

The committee on fitting up the range reported that having found it would be necessary to clear off the fences and piles of stone which obstructed the premises; they had obtained an offer from a contractor in Flushing, who demanded fifty cents a running foot for the work, which would make an aggregate of \$1,500. The committee deeming this extortionate, had concluded an arrangement with Mr. Poppenhansen on behalf of the railroad, by which he agrees to clear off the fences, stones, and all brush less than eight inches in diameter, on condition that he be paid thirty cents a cubic yard for whatever embankments may be required for the pool targets, being a short embankment contemplated to be made and not included in his former contract. By this arrangement the committee are of opinion that the cost of clearing off the fences, etc., will not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

The secretary stated that the printing of the manual had been completed, and presented an advance copy to the board.

## CANADIAN RIFLE PRACTICE AND RANGES.

The following report from the committee appointed to visit the Canadian ranges was then read:

To the Directors of the National Rifle Association.

The committee appointed to investigate the subject of Canadian rifle practice would respectfully report that they have completed the duties assigned to them, having spent from Saturday, 17th inst., to Tuesday, 27th inst., in Canada.

Their first visit was at Fort Erie, upon Colonel Thomas C. Scoble, the Secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association, who not only gave them all the information in his power, but provided them with many valuable forms and blanks. Colonel Scoble also accompanied the committee to Toronto, and exhibited to them the manner in which the range at that city is laid out and operated. He had also very kindly telegraphed their arrival, so that the committee were met at the range by a number of the most celebrated shots of Hamilton and Toronto, who gave an exhibition of their skill both with the Snider and the Metford. The committee were also shown over the storehouse of the association, and afforded every opportunity of carrying out the objects of their visit.

The committee then proceeded to Montreal and made a thorough examination of the range at Point St. Charles, which was then being fitted up for the match of the Quebec Rifle Association, which commenced on Tuesday last. The committee are under obligations to Colonel Fletcher, the Secretary, who showed them over the range, and gave them a full explanation of the method pursued by him, together with a copy of his forms, etc. They are also indebted to

Messrs. Esdaille, Fairbanks, Captain Cannon, and other gentlemen interested in rifle practice, from whom they obtained much valuable information.

During their visit they saw some of the crack small bore shots practising at 1,000 yards, and as they remained in Montreal during the first day of the match they had an opportunity of witnessing the range in practical operations.

The advantages of this visit have been very great in giving a practical acquaintance with many important details. While it would take up too much time to go into any extended report, the committee present the following as a brief synopsis of the most important points observed by them:

I. The committee found no range in Canada which was equal in appearance to that belonging to the association. They all, however, possess the great advantage of having water behind the targets, and can thus escape the expense of the high embankment which we have to construct.

II. While opinions differed as to the height required for the embankment, to secure safety, the opinions of those whose experience in drilling new recruits in rifle practice made their conclusions the most valuable were that 30 feet would be sufficient. To avoid all question, however, your committee would recommend that they be raised ten feet, so as to make them thirty-five feet in height.

III. At Toronto the marking was partly by Hill's side system (as shown at page 119, Wingate's Manual), and partly by the sunken pit (shown at page 121), the latter being preferred. At Montreal the former system was used entirely. Both systems have their advantages and both their disadvantages. Your committee are of the opinion that where wide targets are used at long ranges the pit system is preferable, and at the smaller targets, the side system, particularly where it can be made with one side open. The double system of mantlet on the Hill system is not recommended.

IV. Two markers are placed in each butt, one to be a check on the other. These in all cases must be cool, steady men; boys are useless. In Canada a detail, including a mounted orderly, is furnished from the garrison troops under command of an officer, who not only act as markers, but perform such other fatigue duty as may be required. They are furnished with tents, and camp on the ground until the end of the match. As the association pays the men \$1 a day, and they get off from drill, the soldiers are very glad to go. In addition, the care-taker of the range is paid by the Government. The committee feel satisfied that a similar detail can be obtained from the troops stationed in this vicinity, through the War Department, and they would recommend that an immediate application be made for that purpose.

V. The regulation military arm of Canada is the Snider. This is a good gun, accurate up to 700 yards; but as far as the committee could see, the gun itself possesses no advantages over the Remington. At the same time, as the sights are finer and the trigger-pull but six pounds, as against some ten or twelve with the Remington or Springfield, it is easier to make better shooting with it. The Henry-Martini, having a better barrel, heavier charges, and smaller bore, shoots better at long range than the Snider; the sights are also very good and very accurate. The committee regret that they did not see any practice with this rifle. One of those sent over to Toronto from England was taken down to the range, but it was found that the rifle was of one issue, while the cartridges accompanying it were of another, and it could not be used. For long ranges and where military rifles are not required, the Metford rifle is almost universally used, and seems a most admirable weapon. It is a muzzle-loader, with a pistol stock, weighing a little less than ten pounds, forty-six calibre, with very shallow grooves. Charge—ninety grains of powder; ball of hardened lead and peculiar pattern, weighing 530 grains. A wad is used on top of the powder, made of felt, soaked in oil, which cleans the barrel after every shot. The bullet is patched with smooth thin paper, and is made a trifle smaller than the bore, so as to pass down easily. The back sight is a peep or aperture sight, hinged on the small of the stock, well forward, and has a silver-plated scale on the side on the Vernier principle, divided into degrees, minutes, and seconds, and worked with a screw on top, so that an exact elevation can be obtained. The opening in the aperture sight can also be increased or diminished. The front sight moves from right to left by a screw, having a scale in front; each dimension is two minutes, representing two inches on the target at 100 yards; 10 at 500, etc. This is known as a wind gauge, and is moved so as to make the exact allowance that may be required without removing the sights from the bull's-eye. On the rear of the sight is placed a small spirit-level to enable the marksman to judge if his piece is horizontal. The front sights proper consist of a pin with a hollow head, a semicircle with a slit in the centre, besides numerous others more or less complicated. By the use of these elaborate sights, together with great care in loading, and the gun, in addition, having a very low trajectory (the elevation at 1,000 yards being about 2 deg. 20 min.), very accurate shooting is made, your committee having seen four bull's-eyes made in five shots at 1,000 yards, the bull's-eye being three feet square. As this rifle will be introduced at our matches by quite a number of Canadians who will be present, it is hoped that something of American manufacture may be produced to equal it. The committee submit with their report samples of the different kinds of ammunition they found in use.

VI. The following is a sketch of the manner in which the Rifle Associations of Canada are organized:

The Government of Canada appropriates annually \$10,000 for the encouragement of rifle practice generally, and \$5,000 for the reward of the best company battalion and district shots in the ranks of the volunteers. The grant of \$10,000 is distributed first, to the Central or Dominion Rifle Association, which is composed of the delegates from the Provincial Rifle Associations, and which holds its matches alternately in each Province.

Second. To the Provisional Rifle Associations in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, which are composed of delegates from the county organizations in each province, and which holds its match at the capital of each province annually.

Third. To the county and local rifle associations, which are composed of the residents of the locality in which it is situated, and which also hold annual matches.

The grant of \$5,000 is awarded to the non-commissioned officers and privates making the best scores at the course of rifle practice which they undergo at the brigade camps in each year. At these camps every man must fire forty rounds at 200, 400, and 600 yards, under competent instruction.

The system works as follows: A county or local association, supported by local subscription, annual memberships, entrance fees to matches and a grant from Government and from the Provincial Association, selects from its best shots a team to represent it at the provincial match, which is supported in a similar manner. The Provincial Association in like manner selects from the best shots a team to represent

it at the Dominion Rifle Association match, and from these again a team is selected to represent Canada at the National Rifle Association match at Wimbledon, Eng. Beside these association matches, a number of others, open to all comers and for volunteers only, are held, and sufficient prizes offered to render the practice popular. The registered number of members of the Ontario Rifle Association is about 3,000; of the Dominion about 5,000.

The leading officers are, of course, officers in the militia, who have, however, to pass an examination before they can serve. Frequently they are in the regular service, and under pay; and this is generally the case with the secretary, whose duties take up much of his time. The markers, as above stated, are soldiers; so also are the care-takers or range-keepers.

VII. The aims of the Central Rifle Association are briefly as follows:

1. To build up the local associations.
2. To so arrange their prizes as to have numerous small prizes, so as to encourage beginners, and discourage "pot-hunters."
3. To place all competitors upon a perfectly equal footing at every match, and discourage all disputes.
4. To arrange for every detail beforehand, so that the firing will proceed without delay.
5. To encourage practice with military rifles of the regulation pattern.

VIII. In addition to the money obtained from government, all the funds required by the association are obtained without trouble by sending a subscription paper among the merchants and business men. The Quebec prize list this year was \$3,637.50, and that at Ontario about \$3,000, the average prizes offered at each match being about \$200.

IX. Your committee were able to collect some valuable information about the effect of rifle ranges upon the accuracy of aim of English troops; and they purpose to publish as soon as possible some account of the marked improvement in shooting which the successive yearly matches at Wimbledon have developed. This improvement has already compelled some changes in the size of bull's eyes and centres; but it has outreached all such devices, and the number of crack shots has become really embarrassing. A favorable breeze aiding the marksmen at one of the matches lately shot for at Wimbledon, there were no less than eight ties at 200 yards, all having the highest possible scores. Twenty tied with 19 marks, and 8 with 18 marks. There is no probability of such fine shooting at our range for years to come, but these facts indicate the positive value of these ranges, and they show us too that we cannot expect to retain all our open prizes. At first they will be taken by men who have had large experience; and no doubt our Ontario and Quebec friends, who practice twice a week, and are crack shots, will have the pleasure of exhibiting American prizes to their countrymen.

In conclusion, your Committee desire to express their sense of the great hospitality with which they were received, particularly by Colonel Soobie, and by Messrs. Fletcher, Edaile, Fairbanks, and others; and, as a number of these gentlemen intend being present at our match during the fall, it is hoped that an opportunity may be afforded by which some attention may be shown to them in return.

GEO. W. WINGATE,  
JOHN A. CHURCH,

Committee.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1872.

#### ENGLISH RIFLE PRACTICE AND RANGES.

The following report from the committee appointed to examine the subject of rifle practice in England was then read:

NEW YORK, August 1, 1872.

Colonel Wm. C. Church, President, National Rifle Association.

COLONEL: Acting under instructions from your Association requesting me to examine into the workings of the National Rifle Association of England, and the method of competitive rifle shooting as exhibited annually at Wimbledon, together with all details as to targets, instruction, etc., connected with the subject, I have the honor to report that on arriving in London I placed myself in correspondence with our minister, General Schenck, who kindly detailed his secretary, Colonel Moran, to assist me in gathering information on this subject. Provided with letters of introduction to Lord Dule, President, and Captain Mildmay, Secretary, and other prominent members of the National Rifle Association, I called on these gentlemen and was courteously and kindly received, but under all the politeness and hospitality experienced at their hands, I found that a certain reticence in giving me positive information everywhere prevailed, which I ascribe to the universal excitement regarding the Alabama claims, which unfortunately at that time pervaded

the entire English people. Under these circumstances I determined to act independently in the matter, and can conscientiously say that I am under no obligation to a single member of the National Rifle Association of England, for any facts or information I may have gathered. The method of instruction at the different rifle ranges throughout Great Britain, is that laid down in the Regulation Book of Tactics; and as your association is provided with this and other books issued by the English Government, I need not go into this part of the subject. I visited the ranges in Birmingham, Manchester, Bradford, Huddersfield, and London, and found that the proficiency in accurate shooting was surprising. Every large town has its one or more volunteer regiments, and every regiment has its own range, where practice with the rifle goes on from April to November. The men seem to take that pleasure in using the rifle, that our young men do in games of ball, boating, and other athletic sports. The clerk or mechanic, with a few hours of leisure on an afternoon, naturally shoulders his musket and goes to his regimental range, and takes real delight in shooting at the targets. A Government ordnance sergeant is detailed at each range, who always has for sale cartridges at a nominal price, and for a small sum markers and scorers are employed to register the shooting of each man. Then the Government requires each volunteer to shoot, each spring and autumn, sixty rounds of ammunition. This practice is divided into three series of twenty rounds each, or five rounds to each distance, commencing at 100 yards and ending at 1,000. A correct record is kept in books for that purpose, by the orderly sergeant, and certified to by that officer. Prizes from twenty-five to five dollars, together with certain military exemptions, is the reward of averages over forty. From these superior marksmen a certain number are selected to represent the different corps at Wimbledon, and as all the regiments are members of the National Rifle Association, they are entitled to enter at this annual competition. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that such wonderful scores are made; for missing a target, even at the regimental ranges is rather the exception than the rule. I need not enter into the apparent want of discipline and drill in field movements, in the volunteer army of England, as my opinion is simply an individual one and does not affect the matter of rifle shooting, for on this latter point no one can help giving the palm of superiority to the English soldier, both regular and volunteer. The targets now universally used at all ranges and at Wimbledon, are the Richards, and I can safely recommend this target for the use of your Association. Circulars, prices, and all details I have placed in the hands of Captain Wingate. At Wimbledon during my short stay, I was the recipient of every attention, and I only regretted that my limited time did not admit of a more extended visit. The system here is simply that of the smaller ranges carried on a grand scale. The prizes are large and numerous and the competition extends during two weeks, ending in a grand review and a public distribution of prizes won. Each prize is shot for in three stages, any number of competitors being admitted on the payment of a small sum. Each stage is divided into certain distances, and an established average is requisite to advance from one stage to another; those remaining at the end of the last, have to shoot a series comprising all the distances contained in the three stages. This I believe is a general rule and contains the entire system for trials of skill in rifle shooting. There are also pool targets, where any may enter, by payment of ten shillings; this forms a pool which goes to the winner. Scoring books, plans of the camp, and reports of the Association, I have also placed in possession of Captain Wingate. The English Government has recognized the National Rifle Association as a National organization and has fostered it with a care that shows its great importance. It is supported by fees and contributions from members, among whom are found most of the nobility, and the aggregate amount of prizes annually contributed by the English people, from the Queen down to the wealthy Commoner, is simply enormous, and under these circumstances we are not surprised to see over three thousand volunteers meet at Wimbledon to test their skill and win the rewards. I feel that we have too long neglected this important subject of rifle practice, when I can testify to seeing over twenty competitors out of fifty strike the bull's eye of a target, at a thousand yards, five times out of five, and none of the remainder failing to strike it three times. I regret now that as commandant of one of our National Guard regiments, I have permitted the years to slip by without inaugurating rifle practice in my command. This Association has now brought this subject before the people in such a clear light, and under such auspicious circumstances, that I cannot but hope that all will lend a helping hand and teach our young soldiers that perfection in the manual is nothing without the ability to practically use the musket in the direction it is intended for, viz., to hit what is fired at. In conclusion I would say, that any experience I may have

gained while in Europe bearing upon this subject, is at the service of this Association, and I shall only be too glad to aid in any manner the successful carrying out of the aims and object of the National Rifle Association of the United States. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
HARRY ROCKAFELLAR,  
Colonel Seventy-first Infantry, N. G.

Mr. Peck, on behalf of the committee on prizes, presented a scheme for the competition for the State prize, and stated that a copy thereof had been sent, together with a copy of the manual, to the Adjutant-General of the State for his approval. On motion of General Woodward the report was referred to the executive committee. The committee for procuring an appropriation from the Supervisors reported progress. The following names were then proposed and elected as members: Lieutenant C. F. Robbins, W. Wynne, E. N. Madison, E. S. Browe, P. L. Delph, A. G. Constable, David Tucker, Fred. P. Fairbanks, Dr. Charles F. D. Roberts, George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Howland D. Perrine, John E. McEwen, Charles L. West, R. F. Logbaum, Wm. M. Moore. On motion the secretary was directed to address the Secretary of War, requesting that a detail of the number of men that would be required as markers, sentries, etc., for the range of the association during its coming meeting should be made from the regular troops stationed in this vicinity. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday next at same place and hour.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORPORAL N. G. S. N. Y.—Deserters from the Regular Army are liable to be apprehended at all times and brought to trial.

MOORE STERLING, KY.—A sentence by court-martial commences from the date of promulgation of the court-martial order, unless it is directed to take place at a particular place, and then from date of arrival at the military prison.

R. W. T., Mount City, Ill.—Deserters from the Regular Army during the war who did not avail themselves at the time of the President's proclamation to return are still deserters, and subject to all the penalties.

WM. MCG., Fort Saunders, W. T.—The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has already given the information you ask relative to the pay, etc., of enlisted men. See JOURNAL of July 27.

G. W. H., Salisbury, N. C.—By the act approved May 15, 1872, superintendents of national cemeteries are to receive for their compensation from \$60 to \$75 per month, to be determined by the Secretary of War. The cemetery at Salisbury, N. C., is one of those designated by the Secretary of War as of the first class. The superintendent's pay is, therefore, \$75 per month. Superintendents of national cemeteries are not enlisted men, and are not entitled to clothing or rations, or money in lieu of either.

SCRUTATOR, Rocky Canon.—The Articles of War in the American Army were originally founded upon and almost identical with the British military act, and the etiquette of the American service was identical with that of its senior. Subalterns in the Army are always addressed on duty by the title of Mr. by other officers. Soldiers, however, should always address their officers by their rank, and in the third person thus: "Will the captain please excuse me from tattoo roll call?" This is the ancient and well settled form in the Regular Army, and from which no old soldier ever departs.

J. D. O. B.—Men who served in the Florida war of 1856 and 1857 are entitled to a land warrant, and those who have been continually in the service since 1861 are entitled to a clear title from the Government for 160 acres of land. An act of Congress, if we remember correctly, did away with the grades of infantry companies, of quartermaster-sergeants, artificers, and wagoners.

C. E. M.—W. T. Sherman holds the rank of General commanding the Army of the United States.

FIDELITY.—The United States Regulations, which are followed by those of the State, prescribe that "all non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, will wear as a mark of distinction on both sleeves [each sleeve] of the uniform coat below the elbow a diagonal half-chevron of the same color as the edgings of the coat." There is no hint here to allow commissioned officers (who, furthermore, have no "term of enlistment") to wear any such half chevron. The practice is customary in the militia, to a certain extent, but custom cannot sanction a positively incorrect usage in the face of plain regulation. Still more illogical is the wearing, as it is sometimes done, of two stripes after the completion of seven years' service.

HOPE.—You ask, "If the color company has a front of eighteen files, how many files from the left should the color be?" Next to the left file, and the numbers of the front rank would be—one, two, three, four—one two, three, four—one two, three, four—one two, one two, two, colors, four. The color guard must be a complete four, and should be on the left of the company.

EX-SERGEANT SEVENTY-FIRST.—You are exempt from jury duty, but the law only allows deductions on taxation to active members.

H. T.—From the fact that the captains go to that flank of their companies most remote from the colors when the battalion is marching forward in line, there is no reason why they should not occupy the same positions in marching backward. It is just as convenient and practicable to follow the same rule.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL OFFICE,

No. 39 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. Rika Levy, New York, has supported herself and family for fourteen years with Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machine, without any repairs, and the machine is still in good order. See the new Improvements and Wood's Lock-Stitch Ripper.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

MACKENZIE-STEVENS.—In Poughkeepsie, August 28, by the Rev. S. H. Synnott, Rector of St. Paul's church, Lieutenant MORRIS H. S. MACKENZIE, U. S. Navy, to ANNA CLARKSON STEVENS, daughter of the late Henry H. Stevens.

#### DIED.

HORTON.—In Glasgow, Mo., at the residence of W. F. Dunnica, August 24, 1872, HELEN, twin daughter of Sallie K. and Assistant Surgeon Samuel M. Horton, U. S. Army, aged 9 months and 17 days.

KNOX.—In Eastport, Me., August 31, ANNIE M., wife of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Knox, U. S. Army, in the thirty-third year of her age.

WHEELER.—At West Point, N. Y., on the morning of September 3, JOHN, infant son of Professor J. B. Wheeler, U. S. Military Academy, and Emily Belle Wheeler.

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